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The Bombay Chronicle

"THE ROSE OF PARIS" AT WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI-TALAO

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VOL. XIII NO. 33 BOMBAY SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1925. ONE ANNA.

The Bombay Chronicle

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AND

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(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passport.

Date	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1925			
7th Feb,	CHINA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOREA*	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,981
28th ,,	DEVANHA †	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,223
4th April	DONGOLA † ..		8,080
11 ,,	NALDERA ..		15,297
18th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25 h ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,433
2nd May	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIAx	16,504
9th ,,	RANPURA ..		10,100
16th ,,	AZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
30th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
*First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,, ,,	52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1925		
19th Feb	MORVADA ..	8,193
5th March	MANDALA ..	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441
2nd April	MODASA ..	8,9.0
16th ,,	OUMANA ..	8,427
30th ,,	WARFIELD ..	6,060
14th May	MANUA ..	7,2 1
28th ,,	GAZANA ..	5,284
11th June	MANDALA ..	8,246
25th ,,	A Steamer* ..	—

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Date.	Steamer	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
9th Feb.	MIRZAPORE* ..	6,715	
17th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	KHYBER
2nd ,,	NAGPORE* ..	5,283	
4th March	LAHORE* ..	5,252	
31st ,,	SARDINIA ..	6,68	MOLDAVIA
14th April	SOUDAN ..	6,69	CATHAY
12th May	SICILIA ..	6,80	COMORIN
9th June	SARDINIA ..	6,684	DEVANHA

* Cargo vessels only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer	Destination.
1925		
7th Feb.	.. CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar
9th ,,	.. VITA ..	Bhaveh via K'chi
11th ,,	.. BAMORA ..	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports
13th ,,	.. VARELA ..	Busreh via K'chi
18th ,,	.. KARAPARA ..	East & S. Africa.

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Managing Director.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	4,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 30/6/24	30,17,785
Reserve Fund	23,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Ambala City	Hyderabad	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Ambala Cant	Jhang	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar Cant
Bannu	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Multan City	

London Agents:
THE MIDLAND BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

DRAFTS, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN).
(ESTABLISHED 1880)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	77,500,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos-Aires	Los Angeles	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO.
Manager.
Horaby Road, Bombay
Post Box No. 207

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

ESTABLISHED 17TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 3,00,00,000
CAPITAL, PAID-UP	Rs. 1,50,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 70,0.,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

The Bank undertakes Executor and Trustee business. Rules may be obtained on application.

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Baghdad		Hillah
Bahrein		Karachi
Basrah		Madras
Bombay		Mosul
Calcutta		

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserved Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms

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Manager.

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Cawnpore	Lahore	Patna
Cawnpore City	Lucknow	Roe Bareli
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Loans and Cash Credits granted.
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Banking business of every description transacted.

Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.

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whose accounting experience extends over 25 years
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TARKSHIROMANI M.A, M.O.L., M.R.A.S.
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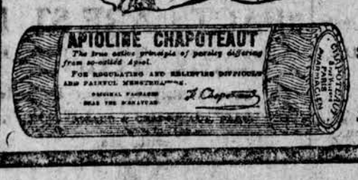
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Records for February

VOCAL RECORDS

TUDOR DAVIES (Tenor)
Through the forest—"Der Freischutz" - *Weber* } D 932
Oh, to the glorious sight!—"Oberon" - *Weber* } Rs. 6-0

FLORENCE AUSTRAL (Soprano)
Mother, you know the story—"Cavalleria Rusticana" - - - - - *Mascagni* } D 933
A ship the restless ocean sweeps—"The Flying Dutchman" - - - - *Wagner* } Rs. 6-0

PETER DAWSON (Baritone)
The road across the sea - - - *Bowen* } B 1901
The curtain falls - - - *G. d'Hardelot* } Rs. 3-8

INSTRUMENTAL RECORDS

ROYAL ALBERT HALL ORCHESTRA
Symphony in B Minor ("Unfinished")- *Schubert* } D 934
1st Movement—Allegro Moderato, Part 1 } Rs. 6-0
1st Movement—Allegro Moderato, Part 2 }
1st Movement—Allegro Moderato, Part 3 } D 935
2nd Movement—Andante Conmoto, Part 1 } Rs. 6-0
2nd Movement—Andante Conmoto, Part 2 } D 936
2nd Movement—Andante Conmoto, Part 3 } Rs. 6-0

UNA BOURNE (Pianoforte)
Etude Melodique, Op. 21, No. 5 - - *Sgambati* } C 1168
Rondo—La Gaiete - - - - - *Weber* } Rs. 4-12

DE GROOT AND THE PICCADILLY ORCHESTRA
"Orphee aux Enfers"—Selection, Parts 1 and 2 - - - - *Offenbach* } C 1174 Rs. 4-12
A kiss in the dark - - - *Victor Herbert* } B 1798
When Frances dances - - - - *Varral* } Rs. 3-8

THE BAND OF H. M. ROYAL AIR FORCE
The happy warrior - - - - *V. Kahl* } B 1900
Faithful and Bold - - - - *A. Rust* } Rs. 3-8

HUMOROUS RECORDS

BEN LAWES
The Christening, Parts 1 and 2 - - - - *Grey* } C 1175 Rs. 4-12

DANCE RECORDS

PAUL WHITEMAN AND HIS ORCHESTRA
I can't get the one I want - - - *Fox Trot* } B 1889
Somebody loves me - - - - *Fox Trot* } Rs. 3-8

THE ROMAINE ORCHESTRA
Oh say, Oh Sue - - - - - *Fox Trot* } B 1892
Burning kisses - - - - - *Fox Trot* } Rs. 3-8
Oh, Eva! - - - - - - *Fox Trot* } B 1893
The rat step - - - - - - *Fox Trot* } Rs. 3-8

JEAN GOLDKETTE AND HIS ORCHESTRA
Where the lazy Daisies grow - - *Fox Trot* } B 1849
BENSON ORCHESTRA OF CHICAGO
Wow - - - - - - - - *Fox Trot* } Rs. 3-8

JAN GARBER AND HIS ORCHESTRA
Hinky Dinky Parlay Voo - - - *Fox Trot* } B 1888
WHITEY KAUFMAN'S PENNSYLVANIA SERENADERS
Come on Red - - - - - - *Fox Trot* } Rs. 3-8

INTERNATIONAL NOVELTY ORCHESTRA
Jealous - - - - - - - *Fox Trot* } B 1891
PHILIP SPITALNY'S ORCHESTRA
Worried - - - - - - - *Fox Trot* } Rs. 3-8

The complete list of records for February can be obtained from any authorised dealer or direct from
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This preparation is largely prescribed for children; It is a valuable Tonic, pleasant to the taste, enriches the blood thus assisting in the formation of bones and muscles.
Guaranteed to be prepared from the Purest Drugs only, and in strict accordance with the formula of the British Pharmacopoeia.
Powell's Standard Preparations can be had at all Well-known Chemists and Stores.
N. POWELL & Co.
Manufacturing Chemists,
LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY.

When Trifles .. ..
Worry You .. ..
You are run down and need
NERVINUS
(WITH GOLD)
Indicated in GENERAL LASSITUDE; TROPICAL DEBILITY; DYSPEPSIA; KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES; ANAEMIA; BLOOD IMPURITIES, IMPOTENCY; Sexual or Seminal weakness, Loss of flesh, female disorders, etc. Month's use bottle Rs 5. Ext. Musk Liniment for Local Weakness Rs. 2-8. Both together Rs. 7. Guaranteed Harmless. V. P. charges extra. Lieut. G. Thoy, General Hospital, Landikatal—Patient derived great benefit by the use of Nervinus and Liniment. Dr. N. Massey, Ahmedabad—good to Neurasthenic patient. Mr. H. Carter, Bombay.—quite a marvel. S. A. R. Esq. B. A. Deputy Collector, Vellore—Done me considerable good. S. Lone, Esq., Rangoon—I cannot live without Nervinus. Obtainable from Behar Chemical Works, Bhagalpur and Mihijam or direct from Agents: Thomson and Taylor Ltd., and Treacher and Co., Bombay and Chemists and Druggists everywhere.
Tel: "CHEMISTS"—BHAGALPUR.

The "*Ideal*" for the home & travelling. Descriptive Catalogue FREE.
ANNAPURNA COOKER
The new Model can cook more Rice & Idlalys. Large Stock can be seen at our Agents at BOMBAY.
G. S. RANADE & CO., GIRGAON.
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.
No. B C—1. Thabakvadi (BELGAUM.)

Karnik's AGUE Mixture
THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price Annas 13
KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY.
Karnik's AGUE Mixture.

PRICES REDUCED.

All kinds of stove Price have been reduced and Selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 9 only. Postage extra
D. R. WAGLE, STOVE SPECIALIST
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

BEEJBUND
If one Pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency.
One Phial of 20 Pills Rs. 2 (V. P. EXTRA)
ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM.
13 Rajamudaliar Street, Madras.
TESTIMONIAL.
Hon Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart., B. A., M. D. LL. D. Ph. D. B. M. S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients, has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency, and other allied sexual disorders."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle'" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE to work as ASSISTANT SECRETARY for three hours only from 3 to 6 p.m. (S.T.) Apply to the SECRETARY, The Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, 139, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
M752

AGENTS WANTED on Commission for well-renowned Nut-crackers Sample Case, reduced Rs. 5-0, terms liberal illustrated booklet free from THE CHHATBAR TRADING CO., Jamnagar, (Kathiawad.)
A M757

WANTED.—A smart CANVASSER for Bombay, for securing subscribers and advertisements for a popular monthly journal. Pay Rs. 50-80 plus liberal Commission. Cash security Rs. 1,000. Apply to "P" C/o the "Bombay Chronicle," Bombay.
A 739

WANTED.—A PERSONAL ASSISTANT to the General Manager of a Chemists business in Bombay. Must be experienced in general business routine. Capable of taking charge of office correspondence and managing subordinates. Apply in the first instance by letter to Box No. 680, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
750

BIG MONEY—BIG SALARY—Is waiting for you to come and get it. No matter where you live or what your experience, we teach you how to make Rs. 100 to 500 p.m. in office or at home. We teach you BY POST, at your home, in your spare time, by NEW EASY METHODS, the following subjects:—(1) BRAND NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days. Only 9 Characters and 9 Rules. Two days' free trial. No money unless fully satisfied. Our students command highest salaries. (2) BOOK-KEEPING in 80 hours. Marvellous short-cut methods. Special introductory offer. (3) SOAP-MAKING. This Course free if you like. Make soap at —/1/ per lb. (4) BOOT POLISH MANUFACTURE Sample finishes free. We have helped hundreds of men to immediate and permanent success. State subject in which interested and enclose 3 anna stamp for illustrated booklet and proof of our statement. Address —HAWAID COLLEGE, (B) RAWALPINDI.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT for a Hindu Lady graduate, England returned, in a respectable family, for education of young children. Write to Box No. 681, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B 22643

BUSINESSMAN, London office, experienced, eight years in trade, desires RESPONSIBLE JOB on decent salary. Prepared to go abroad. Excellent TESTIMONIAL. Box No. 679, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B M747

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—Upper floor of a banglow in 77 Motibai Street, Byculla. Apply S. A. MISRI, 146, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
C M753

DECENT BLOCK of Two Bedrooms, Hall and Kitchen in Dongre Mansion, near Shastri Hall, Grant Road. Apply SURATKER on premises.
C M765

TO BE LET—Well ventilated and good accommodation open on west side a block for 5 rooms, rooms and godowns at cheaper rent in Godhan Building No. 2, near West End Cinema, Charni Road. Apply—GORDHANDAS, Sir Mangaldas House, Lamington Road.
C M762

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS. Princess Street corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE —Expert preparation for the last 20 years personal and through post) for high Commercial, Accountancy and Bank appointments. Enroiments proceeding for Corporation of Accountants, London Chamber of Commerce, and other Courses. Guarantee to coach until successful. Prospectus from PRINCIPAL, Opt. Whiteaway Laidlaw.
M M763

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

GOOD and complete Chrome Tanning Machinery in working order is for sale. Apply to Mr. MEHARBUX, 228, Cadell Road, Mahim.
K M737

FOR SALE—One STEAM LAUNDRY, complete with Steam Engine and all other accessories in excellent working order, for full particulars apply to Messrs. B. D. BERY AND CO., Queen's Road, Delhi.
K M755

WANTED for DRY BONE-CRUSHING, second-hand complete disintegrator size 2½ inches and one ENGINE, 18 B.H.P. Write to HAJI NOORMOHAMED & HAJI EISA, 20, Club Back Road, Bombay.
K M738

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

TYPEWRITERS—Remington 7 Rs. 60, 8 Rs. 70. Empire 1 Rs. 75. Yost 20 Rs. 95. Oliver 3 Rs. 60, 5, Rs. 90. 9 Rs. 120. Remingtons Nos. 10 & 11 Rs. 95 to 215. Remington Factory Rebuilts as new at second-hand prices. Guaranteed Repairs to all make. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, Hornby Road, opposite Petit Institute, Fort, Bombay.
N

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—Last chance of buying New Yost Typewriters, latest model No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, for Rs. 200 only. Few left. All Policy Size sold out. Original price Rs. 495 and 540. Rs. 250 for 25 inch Carriage, 275 for 30 inch.

	Rs
Oliver 3, Rs. 65, Brief, 75, Monarch ...	90
Remington 7, 65, 8, 75, Empire 1, 75, ...	90
Underwood 5, 125, 145, Smith 5, 125, 8 ...	150
Yost 20, 85, 100, Brief, 150, New Types, ...	160
Hammond Multiplex, 125, 140, Mercedes, ...	175
Remington 10, 125 to 200, Brief, 150 to ...	200
Mahrati Remington 9, 125, Gujerati, 120 ...	150
Corona 3, 100, 120, 130, New, ...	160
Corona 3, Improved Model, New, ...	195
Corona Four, latest, just arrived, ...	225

NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21223.
W.S.

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Corona latest Improved Model, New	195
Corona Four (Four-bank Keyboard), New	225
Remington Portable, New	234
Fox Portables (Shop-soiled)	125
Senta Portable (German), New	150
Underwood 5 Rs. 100, Remington 10 from	100
Empire No. 1 with Back spacer (Fine) ...	100
L. C. Smith Brief Size Rs. 85, Hammond Multi	85
Rebuilt Typewriters: Remington 10 and 11 and Oliver 9 and 11. Exceptionally low prices. Ribbons Carbon Papers. Repairs to All Makes.	

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T S

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Meadows St., Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

JEWELLERS LTD.
STERLING SILVER PHOTO FRAMES.
A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY PATTERNS AND SIZES.
FINISH AND PRICE. BEYOND CRITICISM
TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

WANTED—Wholesale and retail customers for Pudiyangam Silk Sarees, Angavastrams, Coatings, etc. For Particullars apply to:—PUDIYANGAM SILKS, Pudiyangam Village, Palghat.
T R520

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., and catalogue of Ayurvedic Medicines free. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah). N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, Postage As. 5 extra.
C

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England)

TRAIN SERVICE ON HARBOUR BRANCH.

ON SUNDAYS, the 15th and 22nd February and 1st and 8th March, 1925, owing to the necessity for special works, there will be no Electric Train Service between Victoria Terminus and Kurla or Steam Train Service between Gowari and Bandra on the Harbour Branch between 9 and 16/0 Hours.

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Transportation Superintendent
Bombay, 4th February, 1925.
22635

G. I. P. RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE.

SAFETY FIRST.
ELECTRIC TRAINS.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY WARNED that ELECTRIC TRAINS increase speed very rapidly and that to attempt to enter or alight from a train in motion is dangerous to life.

The railway staff have orders to prevent passengers attempting to board or alight from moving trains.

2. The coaches of Electric trains being wider than those of steam trains the following "DON'TS" are published for the safety of passengers.

DON'T STAND NEAR THE DOOR.
DON'T PUT YOUR ARMS OR LEGS OUT OF THE WINDOW.
DON'T STAND NEAR THE EDGE OF THE PLATFORM.

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Trans: Superintendent,
G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 28th January, 1925. 22572

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

MIDWIVES.

THE next six months' course of training for nine pupil MIDWIVES will begin on 1st March, 1925. Candidates are required to have passed the VIth Standard in Marathi, Guzrathi or English, and should apply to the undersigned direct or through one of the three Municipal Maternity Homes before 20th February, 1925.

(Sd.) J. E. SANDILANDS,
Executive Health Officer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 2nd February, 1925.
22618

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT of INDIA

POST OFFICE

CASH CERTIFICATES

Rs. 10 for Rs. 7-8-0

AFTER FIVE YEARS

A RETURN OF 6 PER CENT COMPOUND INTEREST

FREE of INCOME-TAX

REPAYABLE IN CASH WHEN DESIRED WITH INTEREST AFTER ONE YEAR

At gradually increasing rates from 4½ per cent.

Maximum holding 10 000 Rupees.

GET the CASH CERTIFICATE HABIT

and set aside a regular sum every month.

Particulars obtainable at any Post Office.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY
for
INDIAN ART LOVERS

To purchase SIGNED ETCHINGS by Royal Academy & Eminent Artists. Rs. 30 each. Rs. 90 per set of Three.
STAR ART FRAMING CO., Meadows St.
745

TENDERS.

BADHAM PILE & COMPANY LIMITED.
(In liquidation).

TENDERS.

THE undersigned, with the consent of the Official Liquidator of Badham Pile and Company, Limited, invites tenders for the purchase of the new assessed property known as "Temple Bar", situate at Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, occupied by Badham Pile & Company's shop. Tenders will be received at the Company's office at Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, upto the 10th day of February, 1925. The conditions of and form of tender may be obtained on application at the above address.

HUSEINBHOY AHMEDBHOY,
Mortgagee in Possession,
Badham Pile & Company, Limited.
22533

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for CONSTRUCTING PIPE SEWERS in roads near Saifan Chowky, G. Ward, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 16th day of February, 1925.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract specification, etc., will be issued on payment of deposit of Rs. 5 per copy to any one deputed to receive them by the Deputy Engineer, Development Works, at his Office at Love Grove Road, who will also give any further information that may be required.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON,
Special Engineer, D. W.
22645

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

THE RIGHT of REMOVING DEAD ANIMALS from the Slaughter Houses at Bandra for one year, commencing from 1st March, 1925, will be sold by Auction in the Arthur Crawford Market Office on THURSDAY, the 12th FEBRUARY, 1925, at 9 a.m. (B.T.). For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay,
C. M. FLANDERS,
Captain, R.A.V.C.
Superintendent of Markets, etc.
A. C. Market Office.
Bombay, 30th January, 1925. 22607

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT.

O. C. J.

Suit No. 81 of 1925.

Bai MANECKBAI BURJORJI REPORTER ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
(1) MAHOMED MIYA AHMEDMIYA KHANDWANI, (2) N. H. MOOS, Esqr. ..... Defendants.

To
MAHOMED MIYA AHMED MIYA KHANDWANI, Esq.,
The first Defendant above-named.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a suit against you and the said N. H. Moos, praying inter alia that the Defendants may be ordered to forthwith deliver to the Plaintiff vacant possession of the premises described in the schedule Ex. E. to the plaint, that you may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiff Rs. 1,173-5-3 being the arrears of rent up to 13th October, 1924, and compensation for use and occupation at the rate of Rs. 400 per month from 14th October, 1924 until delivery of possession and for costs of the suit.

Now you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 17th day of February, 1925, to answer all material questions relating to the suit; and take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 12th day of January, 1925.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
For Prothonotary.
Messrs. DALLAS & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
22644

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RASULBAI, widow and administratrix de bonis non of the estate of her deceased husband Gulam Mahomed Haji Ebrahim Jinia, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in to or upon the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise however is hereby required to make the same in writing to the undersigned at their office at 24, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land of the quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, without the Fort of Bombay, on the Eastern side of Kamatipura Bazar Street, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 167.71 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No 3192, 3272, A/3192, 3272, New No. 10054, 10124, A/10054 10124, Old Survey No. 2/2179 2/2820, New Survey No. 6366 and Cadastral Survey No. 459 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward E No. 989.990 and Street No. 167,169 and 171 and bounded, on the North by Sweepers passage and beyond that by the property of Gangabai and trustees of Kamati punch, on the East by Sweeper's passage and Stable of the Municipality, on the South by property of Balaram Kamati and on the West by the said Kamatipura Bazar Road.

Dated this 6th day of February, 1925.
KHARAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
22641

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. EBRAHIM DAWOODBHAI of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in to or upon the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground rent tenure land together with the messuage tenament or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Huzaria Street, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 100 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and entered in the Records of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 1302 New No. 467, New Survey No. 2919 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under E Ward No. 927, and Street No. 8 10 and bounded as follows:—

On the North by the house of Abdulla Sheik Mahomed.
On the South by the house of Kamu Jacob.
On the East by the said Huzaria Street and on the West by the Sweeper's passage.

Dated this 6th day of February, 1925.
KHARAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
22642

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 688 of 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
GOVINDLAL BANSILAL & ors. ... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 12th day of October, 1922, and the order dated the 14th day of February, 1924, the following immovable properties will be sold by Public Auction at the premises under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court.

LOT NO. I.—On SATURDAY the 7th day of March, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)
LOT NO. II.—On MONDAY, the 9th day of March, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground with messuage tenement or building standing thereon situate, lying and being at 1st Pasta Road, Colaba, without the Fort and in Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 343-3/9 square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. C/1, New No. C2/16666, Old Survey No. 257, New Survey No. 3A/9564 and Cadastral Survey No. 359, Colaba Division and Assessed by the Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 514, Street No. 11 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Goolrai Singani, on or towards the West by the property of Bai Cowerbai, on or towards the North by 1st Pasta Lane and on or towards the South by a Gully.

LOT NO. II.

FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate, lying and being at Arthur Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1513 square yards and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under Old Nos. 675, 678, under New No. 12668 and Survey No. nil New Survey No. 3/2528, 2/2535, Cadastral Survey No. 56 Parel Division and Assessed by the Bombay Municipality with other land under F Ward No. 281(1) Street No. 38, Arthur Road, and bounded, on the East by the property of the Jam Manufacturing Co., on the North by the property of Bombay Chemical Works, on the South by the Bombay Gas Co., on the West by a passage.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of parcel of vacant land or ground situate, lying and being at Arthur Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 329 square yards and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under Old Nos. 675, 678 under New No. 12668 and Survey No. nil, New Survey Nos. 3/2528, 2/2535, Cadastral Survey No. 57, Parel Division and Assessed by the Bombay Municipality with other land under F Ward No. 281 (1), Street No. 38, Arthur Road, and bounded on the East by the passage on the North by the property of Pioneer Alkali Works, on the South by the property of Godrej and Boyce and on the West by G. I. P. Rly.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 27th day of January, 1925.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
22630

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE HINDUSTHAN, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in pursuance of Section 217 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Advocate of India Building, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay on SATURDAY, the 7th day of March, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator, and also of determining by Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the Books, Accounts, and Documents of the Company, and of the Liquidator thereof, shall be disposed of.

Dated this 5th day of February, 1925.

AMRATLAL J. MEHTA,
Liquidator.

22626

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF SEASON WOOD HIGHLY POLISHED MAHOGANISED AND BLACK-WOOD FURNITURE OF THE VERY BEST TYPE, REAL MOROCCO LINED CHESTERFIELD SUITE, MARK'S PIANO, VELVET LINED FOLDING DRAWING ROOM SUITE, ETC., ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 8th February, 1925, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Jandra Chambers, Wodehouse Road, (Opp. Hotel Majestic) Rich and selected pieces of Dining, Drawing and Bed-room furniture made from best Season wood, such as sliding Dining Table, Dining chairs, full sized sideboard by Dayji Kanji, Dinner Waggon and Dumbwaiter, Rich Canteen cutlery case for 12 persons, specially made-to-order Morocco Leather lined Chesterfield Suites, Rich Tapestry lined Drawing Room Suite, Fancy show cases, Table ornaments, H. M. V. Gramophone, Mark's Cottage Piano, Roll top Office writing Table, Lady's writing Desks, Velvet lined Drawing Room suite, best Season wood Almyrahs, Dressing chests, Dressing Tables, Teapoys, English Dinner-set, Cutlery, Glass and Platedware, English Ice Box, Meatsafes, etc., etc.

The property of W. Howard Hussey, Esq., Asst. Auditor and Acct. G. I. P. Rly., proceeding Home.

Catalogues will be published and property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, NEW AUSTRIAN SAFES, BLOW LAMPS, ITALIAN MOULDINGS, FINE STEEPLES COTTON, FORD AND FIAT LAUDAULETTE MOTOR CARS, CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 9th February, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Room No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror door almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, new Austrian safes, crockery and glassware, etc.

By the order of Messrs. S. B. Billimoria, N. M. Raiji and M. A. Davar, the Liquidators of the All-India United Insurance Co., Ltd., (now in Voluntary Liquidation).

Marble top wash hand tables, book stand, tables, chairs, partitions, railings, planks, Underwood Typewriter Young's chair scale punching machine, ceiling fans, safes, etc., etc.

By the order of Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co., Liquidators for the Motor and Allied Products Co., Ltd. (In Voluntary Liquidation):—

By the ordar of the office concerned:—
45 Blow lamps (stoves).
One lot Italian Mouldings (slightly damaged).

By the order of the Insurance Co. concerned:—
One bale of fine steeple cotton (slightly damaged by water).
One Fiat Laudaulette Motor Car.

The property of an European gentleman:—
One "Ford" Motor Car No. 2501, 2 seater, 4 cylinder, 20 H. P. 1919 Model.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL CONCERT
Under the Auspices
of
THE POONA NOOTHAN SANGEETHA VIDYALAYA
on
SATURDAY, 7th FEBRUARY, at 9p.m.(S.T.)
by the popular
MRS. HIRABAI BADODEKAR
and
PROF. SURESH BABOO BADODEKAR
at
The Premier Decorating and Furnishing Co.'s Premises, Amrolli House (Near Marbawdi Police Station.)
Rates: Tax included, Rs. 5-12, 4-8, 3-6, 2-4, 1-2.
Tickets are available by day at Madhavashram and on the concert night at the Concert Hall also.

MANAGER,
Poona Noothan Sangeetha Vidyalaya.

AMUSEMENTS.

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF
THE PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE
OF THE
NATIONAL BABY WEEK
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, 1925,
AND
UNDER THE GRACIOUS PATRONAGE OF
HER EXCELLENCY LADY WILSON.
(accompanied by her daughter Miss Marjorie Wilson).

Prof. EKNATH MURTI
WILL DISPLAY HIS WONDERFUL FEATS OF STRENGTH.
AT
PAREL, POIBAVDI, IMPROVEMENT TRUST PLOT No. 60
ON
SATURDAY, 7th February, at 9 p.m.

Fares—Rs. 40 per Box of 6, Rs. 7-8, Rs. 5, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 1-12, Re. 1, 0-8-0.

Tickets could be had till the evening of the 7th inst. at the Servants of India Society 2nd floor, Girgaum, and at the show at night on the 7th inst.

GLOBE CINEMA Sandhurst Road.
5-30, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 Daily
Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3-30 P. M.
Rich in sincerity—
Delightful in simplicity
SATI SAVITRI
SATI SAVITRI
Featuring
Countess Rina De Liguoro with an all star cast.
Programme includes 2 Reel Comedy "THE COUNT" with Charlie Chaplin.
Next week Next Saturday
Houdini in The Grim Game.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
CINEMA TO-DAY AT 6-30 p.m.
TO-MORROW AT 10 p.m.
"FLYING PAT."
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
TO-MORROW AT 5-30 p.m.
"THE GONDOLIERS"
By Bombay A. D. C.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
Note Change of Timings:
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
"THE WHITE ROSE"
With MAE MARSH.

EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"EYES OF MUMMY"
with EMIL JANNINGS & POLA NEGRI.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

RED SEALS as packed in tins of : : : : :

"IMPERIAL SPECIALS"

cigarettes will be accepted by the Management of Madans Theatres in payment of admission at the rate of two annas per SEAL.

This concession will remain in force until 30th June, 1925.

ARCADIAN TOBACCO COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHÉ-CINEMA
ROYAL·OPERA·HOUSE
THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST
TO-NIGHT 6, 8 & 10
MATINEE TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW 4 P. M.
"THE LONE WOLF"
featuring
DOROTHY DALTON
and
JACK HOLT
The former plays the part of Lucy Shannon, the trusted agent of the famous band of international crooks, known as "The Pack". Later she reveals herself as a secret service operator in the employ of America. Jack Holt plays "The Lone Wolf."
THE CHAMPEEN (OUR GANG) Comedy.
PATHE GAZETTE.
Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4. (Including Tax.)
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 a.m. and 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 11 p.m.

PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
SPECIAL PERFORMANCE TO-MORROW AT 10 A.M.
"THE RETURN OF THE PRODIGAL SON"
One of the film sensations of the year. Don't miss this last chance of seeing it.
HALF PRICES TO ALL PARTS EXCEPT BALCONY AND GALLERY.

CINEMA PRECIOUS
PRESENTS TO-NIGHT
PATHE'S THRILLING SERIAL
"THE WAY OF A MAN."
A Drama of Frontier Life. It moves like Niagara. It Thrills like lightning. Follow the Trial.—See each Chapter : : : :
THE SERIAL SENSATION OF THE CENTURY.
Also
A PATHE-COMEDY.
Featuring
SNUB POLLARD.
IN 2 REELS.
Time 5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P. M. DAILY.
MATINEE SATURDAY & SUNDAY at 3-30 P. M.

IMPERIAL
PRESENTS
To-night and during this week
KOHINOOR FILM COY's
New Enterprise
"THE HEN-PECKED HUSBAND"
A Comedy drama in 8 reels full of
FUN-FASHION-LAUGHTER,
Daily four show:—
at 5, 7, 9, & 11 p.m.
EXTRA SHOWS:—
on Saturday & Sunday at 3 p.m.

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
NEW RIPON THEATRE
Grant Road
SATURDAY 7th February 1925 (P.M. 8-30) Night
and
SUNDAY 8th February 1925 (P. M. 3) Noon
Nand Kumar
Gandharva N. Co.

The solace and bread-winner to
A HINDU WIFE
Is nothing else but CHARKHA—A film of surpassing interest both from the national and artistic points of view. Saurastra Kinematograph Co.'s popular production
CHARKHA
OR
ANATH ABALA
SHOWING SECOND WEEK
at
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.
Time and Rates as Usual.
Coming
Deccan Pictures Corporation Picture
PRABHAVATI

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
A SPLENDID VITAGRAPH SUPER PRODUCTION
"DIVORCE COUPONS"
Starring the beautiful and emotional
CORINNE GRIFFITH
(6 Reels)

A story that rings true even though it gets away from the beaten path and explores new fields.

The eternal triangle with a fourth angle to it, wherein the other woman unites an estranged pair.

The best picture, full of action, heart-interest and big moments—intensely interesting story,

More pictures like this and the screen would take a new position in society. A film that can be enjoyed by all members of the family.

How did the words of a young girl cause a sleepy youth to become a prosperous lawyer? Can a girl force a man to propose? Does a woman always marry the man she loves? Would a woman give her life for the man she loves and yet see another woman his wife? See

"DIVORCE COUPONS"

The best picture Corinne Griffith has had in some time, full of action, heart-interest and big moments.

The Programme includes a Comedy.

TO-NIGHT:— 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA (NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

WELLINGTON
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
A UNIVERSAL JEWEL
"THE ROSE OF PARIS"
(7 Reels)
"The Merry Go Round Girl" in her Newest and Finest Role.

You see a young girl of striking beauty taken from an old ivy-covered convent and plunged into the giddy whirl of Paris. A blushing little flower in a Devil's Garden of luxury and splendor.

STARRING
MARY PHILBIN
"WHITE ROSES FOR INNOCENCE—RED ROSES FOR LOVE."

A modern Cinderella leaves her convent home to mingle with the reigning queens of Parisian society. A little white rose from the cloister wall transplanted side by side with the glowing beauties of glitering boudoirs. Paris, City of Dreams, affords a gorgeous background to this beautiful romance.

Universal Jewel — An Irving Cumming Production

The Programme includes a Century Comedy in two parts. "Tired Business" featuring the
CENTURY BEAUTIES
To-Night 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)
Students of all Colleges and Schools will be admitted to-day in the 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) Show only at Half Rates in Box, sofa and First Class.

WELLINGTON
CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

KEEP READY
FOR
The Most Astounding Photo Epic Poem—A Picture That Has Broken Every Known Record in Every House That Has Been Shown!
STARTING 14th FEBRUARY SATURDAY!
A THREE-HUNDRED MILLION DOLLAR PRODUCTION
"AFTER SIX DAYS"
Featuring MOSES AND THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

THE GARDEN OF EDEN.
THE CREATION OF ADAM AND EVE.
THE SLAYING OF ABEL BY CAIN.
THE ERECTING OF THE TOWER OF BABEL.
THE BURNING OF CITIES.
THE STORY OF JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN.
THE COURT OF PHARAOH.
THE SUFFERINGS OF MOSES AND HIS PEOPLE.
THE PLAGUES OF MOSES.
THE MIRACLE OF THE PARTING OF THE RED SEA.
THE TREMENDOUS BATTLE SCENES BETWEEN THE EGYPTIANS AND THE JEWS.
MOSES AND THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.
THE JUDGMENT OF SOLOMON.
THE ROMANCE OF SOLOMON AND TAMAH.
THE SACRIFICE TO THE GREAT GOD BAAL.

All presented in a manner that will astound you!
"AFTER SIX DAYS"
Mark the opening Date 14th Feb. SATURDAY
AT THE
WELLINGTON
CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24827.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS
AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT WALKESHWAR ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 4859 of 1921.

Laxmidas Mavji Shamji ... Plantiff.
vs.
Madhavji Virji and others ... Defendants.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, by the directions of Mr. Madhavji Virji the first defendant abovenamed as the proving executor of Mavji Shamji deceased in pursuance of the directions contained in the Court's Order passed in the above Suit on 15th March 1923, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on MONDAY the 16th, February 1925 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of redeemed quit and ground rent Land together with the messuages tenements bungalows outhouses, stables, cook-rooms, hereditaments and premises, standing and built thereon situate on the West side of the Walkeshwar Road, Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay and in Malabar Hill Division which said pieces or parcels of land contain by admeasurement according to Cadestral Survey 2268 square yards be the same little more or less and are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 54, 55, 56, 60 and 64 New Nos. 11296 to 11301 Old Survey Nos. 20-28 and New Survey No. 7267 and Cadestral Survey No. 136 and which building hereditaments premises are assessed by the Collector of Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2952/3 and Street Nos. 17, 19 Walkeshwar Road and are bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Hilly ground belonging to Government on or towards the West by the public Road called the Walkeshwar Road on or towards the North by the property of one Govindas Narayandas and on or towards the South by the property of Devkaran Nanji Desai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs Madhavji and Co. Attorneys for the proving executor at their office at Examiner Press Buildings Meadows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.).
AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT 1ST KAMATIPURA STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Gamanlal Gangadas and Gangadas Gocildas and Bai Kamala, the Executors and Executrix (proving the will) of the last Will and Testament of Babooli Karsondas Gajiwalla deceased dated the 7th day of February 1924 pursuant to the directions given in the said Will, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on SATURDAY, the 7th February 1925 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure together with messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at 1st Kamatipura Stree in the Island and registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 59 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of land Revenue under old No. 3359 New No. 10162 Old Survey No. 2235 and New Survey No. 877 and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 1022 Street No. 2 and bounded on or towards the North by sweepers passage on or towards the East be the property of Hussainbia bin Esmail Nadker on or towards the South by the said Kamatipura First Street and on or towards the West by the house of Manekji Dossabhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Ramanlal and Himatlal, Attorneys for the Executors and Executrix at their Office at No. 80 Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE DEVDHAR UPAHAR GRIHA AND DEVDHAR ASHRAM SITUATE AT KRISHNA BUILDING NEAR BORI BUNDER TRAM TERMINUS.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 12th February, 1925 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Krishna Building, near Bori Bunder Tram Terminus by order of the Proprietor of the Devdhar Upahar Griha and Devdhar Ashram, all stock-in-trade of the aforesaid Hotel including marble top tables, chairs, glass Screens, 52 lots, Partition fittings, Electric Fans, Teapoys, Cupboards, Glass and Plateware, Mattresses, Carpets looking glasses, wall pictures, Aluminium and brass and copper utensils, etc., etc., together with the goodwill.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MEHTA & CO

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G I P RAILWAY
119, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 21285.

AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT ANDHERI.

On SUNDAY, the 15th February, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will, under instructions from Messrs. Dabholker and Jeshtaram, Attorneys for Mr. Shantaram Narayen Patel, and in exercise of the right reserved to him in the Decree, dated the 27th day of May, 1924, in the High Court Suit No. 1382 of 1924, Shantaram Naraven Patel vs. Jamsetji Kanjibhai Desai, sell by Public Auction on the premises the right title and interest of the said Jamsetji Kanjibhai Desai in the undermentioned property on account and at the risk of the said Jamsetji Kanjibhai Desai.

All that piece or parcel of land together with buildings thereon, situate at Andheri, in the Bombay Suburban District, in the Sub-Registration District of Bandra, in the Registration District Thana, bearing Entry No. — Survey No. 9, part of plot Nos. 1, 2 and 3 and No. 4, measuring about 1,610 square yards, bounded on the East by private road of Mr. Jamsetji Kanjibhai Desai, on the West by the property of Shantaram Naraven Patel, on the North by the Vesava Road and on the South by the property of Mr. Jamsetji Kanjibhai Desai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Dabholker and Jeshtaram, Solicitors, 80, Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned.

MEHTA AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND RARE PIECES OF FURNITURE MADE BY WIMBRIDGE, ROBERTS, OIL PAINTS, VASES, FIGURES ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 8th February, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Napean-sea Road, at Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's Bungalow, very valuable and handsome and rare pieces of furniture and fancy goods rich solid silver vases, and centre pieces, best silver, platedware, best English porcelainware, large and small drawing room cabinets by Wimbridge, fancy Majolica bronze Persian marble and Buhl figure and ornaments, rich porcelain tea, breakfast and dinner sets, jardeniers with mirror back, very rich artistic oil paintings, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, old Chinaware and vases, set of Encyclopedia Britannica, revolving book stands, tables, teapoys, old French Buhl chiffonier inlaid with brass and gold with a set of bronze vases and clock to match and many other rare and rich articles being the surplus furniture, etc., belonging to late Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Kt.

Catalogues are published and property is now on view.

On SATURDAY the 7th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of Grey and coloured piece goods etc.

On account of the Underwriters:—
1 bale grey yarn No. 12s Moon Mills (slightly water damaged).

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
1 second hand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 second hand rubber tyred Brougham.
1 second hand rubber tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab Horse in Harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

One seven seater "Siddeley Deasy" Landaulette Body Motor Car and one two seater Stellite Motor Car, both in good order.

By order of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes.
1 Motor Car No. 2239.
1—2 Wheeled vehicle.
1—2 Wheeled vehicle.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver in Suit No. 4277 of 1924 (Nanji vs. Meghibai).
1 Iron Safe on stand, 1 cart and 1 she-goat.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver in suit No. 3958 of 1922 (Rehman Ammn vs. Jenabai):—
2 Bullocks and 2 Carts.

BENNETT AND CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, ETC., AT B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY CO., SCRAP YARD, MAHALAKSHMI.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 12th, FRIDAY, the 13th February, 1925, at 1-30 p.m. at the Railway Co's Stores Depot, Mahalakshmi.

A quantity of Railway Plants, Stores, etc., consisting of Indian Rubber Scrap, Drums, Kegs, Files, Lamps of sorts, old and bent rail pieces of sizes; cast and wrought iron, and steel scrap of sorts, cast steel scrap, channels iron, old iron angle, pipes W. I. Girders, old wood, locks, old sleepers transverse, bridge work iron scrap, motor lorry and car, boiler tubes, tyres whole, wheels axles and miscellaneous other stores.

In the case of the lots to be sold by weight the material will be weighed as soon as possible after the Auction is over and will be in the Stores yard at the risk of the purchasers.

Purchasers must accept as final the weights of lots, which may be notified at the auction.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required when lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month failing which the Railway Company will not be responsible for their safe custody and the goods will be re-sold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser.

A monthly rent of Rupees 5 per cent on the value of the material will be charged by the Company as ground rents on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS MEDICAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Officer-in Charge Government Medical Stores Depot, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and CO., will sell by Public Auction at the Medical Stores Depot, Bellasis Road, opposite Byculla Club, the under mentioned goods on the following dates:—

ON MONDAY THE 9TH FEBRUARY 1925 AT 10 A.M.
Human and Veterinary Surgical Instruments and Appliances.

ON WEDNESDAY THE 25TH FEBRUARY 1925 AT 10 A.M.
Field Medical Equipment and Dressings.

Complete Medical Equipment of two sections of an Indian General Hospital.

All articles will be on view two days before the date on which each auction will be held If the sales are not completed on the date notified, they will continue as long as may be necessary.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,

J. S MODY & CO

Apollo Street
Telephone No. 23409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DRUGGISTS, DEALERS IN MEDICAL GOODS, DOCTORS AS ALSO UPCOUNTRY DEALERS IN MEDICAL GOODS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY BIG LOT OF COTTON WOOL, KHAKI AND WHITE BANDAGES AND PACKETS OF GAUZE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will sell in suitable lots by public Auction on TUESDAY, the 10th day of February, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the shop of Messrs. Ladha Ebrahim and Co. opposite the Alexandra Cinema, Bellasis Road, Byculla (where the kit has been removed for sale) by order of the concerned to close partnership account.

A very big lot of cotton wool, 1 and 2 oz. and 1 lb. Packet, Khaki and White Bandages 3 inches as also Packets of Gauze.

Terms 25 per cent. deposit and delivery within 3 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 6.

China, Cossey, Aden.
Tarantia, Kelly, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 7.

China, Cossey, Aden.
Banka, Turfborn, Colombo.

LOADING.

Feb. 6.

Steamer Alavi for Jeddah.
Steamer Tirantia for Liverpool.
Steamer Varela for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Badarpur for Rangoon.

S S China:—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer China, 4172 tons, Captain W Cossey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, with the outward mails of the 22nd ultimo, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Tarantia:—The Graham T Co's steamer Tarantia, 2097 tons, Captain G Kelly, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

S S China:—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer China, 4172 tons, Captain W Cossey, will sail to-day from harbour for Aden, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Banka:—The T M Co's steamer Banka, 1215 tons, Captain W Turfborn, will sail today from harbour for Colombo, with ballast.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(FRIDAY, February 6, 1925.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Dhad
1 Wartenfels, Hamburg, 10/2, L Edward.
2 Kaisar-I-Hind 5989 London, 14/2 M M & Co.
3 Strafkerk, 3,823, Colombo, 8/2, E D Sassoon and Co.
6 Birkenfels 3851 Hamburg 7/2 L Edward & Co.
8 Tamba Maru, 3,553, Japan, 17/2, N Y Kaisha.
11 Shunko Maru Kobe N F, O S Kaisha.
12 Ct. Exeter, 6023, L'pool, 12/2, K N and Co.
14 Braunfels, 3558, Leith, N F, T M & Co.
15 Genoa, 4207, Genoa, 15/2, M Italiana.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Rassay, 2581, Dunkirk, 9/2, T M and Co.
7 Misaki Maru, 2553, Kobe, 8/2, O S Kaisha.
8 Bellfield, 2731, Antwerp, 10/2, L Edwards & Co.
10 & 11 Mirzapore, 4135 Kobe, 6/2, M M & Co
15 Jalarashmi, 2681, Moulmein, 11/2, N Morgan and Co.

PRINCES DOCK.

1 Rangoon Maru, 3638, Kobe, 10/2, N Y Kaisha.
C & R Jalajyoti, 2698, N F, 11/2, S S N Co.
D & E Ct. Macindoe, Calicut, 11/2, J F and Co.
F Jalavera 2909, N F, 9/2, S S N Co.
K Ct. Macintyre, 3053, N F, 7/2, J Finlay and Co.
N Ramova, 1,878, Basra, 11/2, M M and Co.
D & E Muroran Maru, 3257, Kobe, 9/2, N Y Kaisha.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Devanha due about 13th February, Agent P & O S N Co
Mantua due about 20th February, Agent P & O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 27th February, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 6th March Agent P and O S N Co.
Nairanda due about 13th March Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 20th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 27th March, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Mandala due about 9th February, Agent M M Co
Domala due about 23rd February, Agent M M Co.
Modasa due about 9th March, Agent B I S N Co
Dumana due about 23rd March, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Clan Macquarrie (not fixed), Agent J F Co
Scindia due about 11th February, Agent Graham T. Co.
City of Paris, due about 12th February, Agent K N Co.
City of Simla, about about 23rd February Agent K N Co
S S Massilia due about 28th February, Agent Graham T Co.
City of Hongkong due about 6th March, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 6th March, Agent Graham T Co.
City of Poona due about 10th March, Agent K N Co.

FROM HULL

Ariosto due about 7th February, Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG

Neidenfels due about 9th February, Agent L Edward.
Reichenfels due about 13th February Agent L Edward.

FROM GOTHENBURG

Nippon due about 12th February, Agent Graham T Co.

Atna due about 26th February, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Sommelsdijk due about 15th February, agent E D Sassoon Co.
Appdijk due about 4th March, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM TRIESTE

Pilena due about 18th March Agent L T Co.
Crecovia due about 18th April, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Aquileia due about 3rd March, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK

Lalapo due about 8th February, Agent Volkart Bros.
City of Aukland due about 14th February, Agent E A Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE

Penang Maru due about 9th February Agent N Y Kaisha
Shiunho Maru due about 9th February, Agent O S Kaisha.
Amur Maru due about 11th February, Agent O S Kaisha.
Indus Maru due about 14th February, Agent O S Kaisha.
Shinsei Maru about 15th February, Agent N Y Kaisha.
S S Morioka Maru due about 17th February Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Sicilia due about 8th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Dongola due about 21st February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sardinia due about 8th March, Agent P & O S N Co.
Alipore due about 10th March, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN

Karapara due about 7th February, Agent M M Co
Khandala due about 21st February, Agent I S N Co.
Karoa due about 7th March Agent B I S N Co.
Karagola due about 21st March, Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

Feb. 6.

S S Kaisar-i-Hind for London:—150 bales oomp, J N Kapadia and Co; 25 bundles hair skins (for furs), H A Ebrahimoo; 6 bales sheep skins tanned, 8 bales goat skins tanned L Tharia and Sons; 31 bales Persian lamb skins raw, Cox and King's Shapping A Ltd.

S S Tarantia for Liverpool:—110 bales oily cotton 82, Khimji Visram and Co.

For Glasgow:—1000 cwts myrabollams, F I Campbell and Co Ltd; 100 cwts bone meal, F Abrahim and Co Ltd.

For Marseilles:—50 cwts gum olibanum, E Virjee and Co.

S S Braunfels for Dunkirk:—700 cwts mustard seed, 350 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1000 bales cotton, 2000 cwts poppy seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Rassay for Hull:—1000 bales rape seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 25 bales hemp, Thackersey M Meghji.

S S Birkenfels for Hamburg:—6313 cwts groundnut oil-cake, L Ebrahimjee and Co; 1 pot padma rosa oil, Volkart Bros; 5 bales cream cotton waste, Ralli Bros; 40 bales cotton, H E Bode and Sons; 5 cwts dry ginger, Ad. Meyer; 224 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdam:—56 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdam:—20 bales dry salted goat skins, Deccan Trading Co Ltd.

S S Genova for Genoa:—182 bales cotton fly clean, Textile Products Ltd; 75 bales cotton, Stillemans and Co.

For Naples:—100 bales cotton, K M Nathoo.

S S City of Exeter for Liverpool:—25 bales cotton 8, M Mafatlal and Co; 250 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

For Marseilles:—203 cwts gum Arabic, G Citambaras.

S S Bellfield for Antwerp:—46 bales hemp, Thakersey M Meghji; 55 bales cotton, Vardhaman Bros. Ltd; 52 bales hemp, G Mackpe; 375 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For London:—25 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Shunko Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, C Joosh and Co; 1000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 300 bales cotton, Land; 4122 bales cotton, Batcnalli.

For Yokohama:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—700 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 1000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Rangoon Maru for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 2000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Tokushima Maru for Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Misaki Maru for Hongkong:—24 cwts Persian hingda, J Hargovind and Co.

For Osaka:—1200 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Muroran Maru for Kobe:—1300 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 50 bales cotton, M Moosabhoy and Sons.

For Nagasaki:—100 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—200 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Moji:—650 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tamba Maru for Hongkong:—11 cwts rhino horns, H Ranji and Sons.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Birla Bros Ltd; 60 cwts gum kathira, M H Dehdashti.

S S Mirzapur for Shanghai:—3 bales cotton The Patel Cotton Co Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya:—200 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Feb. 6.

S S Pilena from Trieste, Agents, Lloyd Tristino S N Co:—730 bales paper, 15 cases tissue foils, 34 cases enamel ware, 2379 cases glass bangles, 25 cases matches, 50 cases matches, 36 cases imit jewellery, 30 bales silk paper, 41 cases glass beads, 40 cases buttons, 21 cases leather goods, 10 cases cotton goods, 22 cases 30 bundles mackerel, 354 bundles mackerel tanned, 14 coils incandescent lamps, 20 drums calcium carbide, 20 crates lamps, 50 barrels plumbic oxides, 50 boxes sulphate quicksilver, 140 cases 60 packages woven goods, 100 bags lead 10 bags sugar.

From Venice:—40 bales cotton piece-goods, 4 bales carpets, 103 bales 14 cases cotton cloth, 50 cases glassware, 50 cases linware, 52 cases cotton and silk goods, 30 cases silk yarn, 223 cases glass beads, 14 cases cotton yarn.

From Trieste:—200 bags almonds.

From Aden:—209 bundles aloes, 11 bags gum myrrh, 81 cases tinplates, 400 packages gum incense.

S S Kinguon Maru from Yokohama, Agents Shipped Tata Kaisha:—40 cases peppermint oil, 100 cases biscuits.

From Nagoya:—60 cases porcelain, 45 cases enamelled ware, 80 cases glass ware, 110 bales cotton shirting.

From Osaka:—45 cases 87 bales cotton yarn, 400 bales cotton drill, 240 bales 33 cases cotton shirting, 25 cases cotton cloth, 35 cases glass ware, 33 cases glass beads, 15 cases whistles, 553 cases brass circles, 50 cases brass wire, 16 cases toys, 10 cases cotton goods, 9 cases needles, 5 cases silk yarn, 2 cases shell buttons.

From Kobe:—65 bales cotton yarn, 125 bales cotton drill, 50 bales 20 cases cotton shirting, 14 cases cotton flannel, 18 cases cotton hosiery, 10 cases cotton hosiery shirts, 10 cases silk yarn, 1 case cultured pearls, 4 cases needles, 100 cases safety matches, 95 cases match boxes, 83 cases porcelain ware, 28 cases enamelled ware, 25 cases refined camphor, 273 pieces lumber.

From Moji:—10 cases vegetable wax.

From Shanghai:—595 packages 47 cases 276 bales tea, 340 bales cotton sheeting, 6 bales 23 cases silk, 47 cases pongees, 15 cases silk yarn, 82 cases silk piece-goods.

From Singapore:—218 slabs refined tins, 392 bundles rattans, 500 bags sago flour, 1012 bags betel nuts.

From Colombo:—26 cases canned goods, 450 cases roofing paper 100 drums asphalt, 25 cases tea, 51 cases salmon sardines.

S S Kargola from Durban, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co:—1435 tons coal, 10 cases cheese, 243 boxes fine gold bullion.

From Delagoa Bay:—27 empty casks.

From Daressalam:—48 lead pipes, 39 copper pipes, 10 bags gum, 105 bundles copper wire, 21 bundles old brass, 1 package 38 pieces 50 tusks ivory.

From Zanzibar:—12 bales mother of pearl shells, 2988 lbs or bundles cloves, 10 pieces 4 cases ivory, 10 cases gum, 29 bags betel nuts.

From Killindini:—19 bundles goat skins, 723 bundles cowries, 213 bundles shells, 25 bags chillies, 337 bales cotton.

ALLEGED ASSAULT AND LIBEL.

LADY CUSTOMER'S CHARGE AGAINST WHITEAWAYS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Feb. 5.

At the High Court, today, Mr. Justice Ayling and Mr. Justice Krishnaswami Aiyar framed issues in the suit brought by Mrs. E. Walker, wife of Mr. Walker of the Madras Coast Light service, against Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., Ltd., and its manager claiming compensation Rs 20,000 as damages. It was stated in the plaint that on the morning of the 28th January the plaintiff with her husband and sister-in-law went to Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., where a clearance sale was being held, to purchase goods. After the party had completed their purchase and as the plaintiff was about to leave the firm Mr. Newling, Manager of the firm, accused her of having stolen some property and though she denied the charge she was not allowed to leave the premises. He then asked her to enter a room for being searched. This she refused to do, inspite of the presence of the Police Sergeant. She was then compelled to proceed in Mr Newling's car to the police station escorted by the Sergeant. Here she was detained and a charge of theft of a pair of men's stockings and a cake of soap was laid against her. At the instance of Mr. Newling she was afterwards searched by a woman who found none of the articles referred to on her person with the result that the charge was struck off. The plaintiff stated that she was acquitted and falsely imprisoned by the two defendants who defamed her in the presence of several people.

The defendents in their written statement state that they assaulted or falsely imprisoned or defamed the plaintiff. On the morning of the incident Mr. Newling was informed by one of his assistants that the plaintiff was seen to conceal on her person the property referred to. It was at the instance of the lady friend of the plaintiff that she went to the police station and defendants contend that they acted throughout *bona-fide*.

The case is posted for final hearing six weeks hence.

KARACHI AS AIRSHIP BASE.

MUNICIPALITY'S SYMPATHY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARACHI, Feb. 5.

The Karachi Municipality passed the following resolution at last night's meeting:—

"That the Municipality welcomes the news that Karachi is to be selected as an airship base for passenger and commercial service and is prepared to consider any proposal for helping the scheme at Karachi sympathetically."

COBHAM LEAVES FOR AKYAB

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Feb. 5.

Alan Cobham, the pilot of Sir Sefton Brancker left by aeroplane for Akyab at 10.15 a.m. The airman encircled the city and then flew towards the south. Interviewed a few minutes before his departure Mr. Cobham said that he expected to reach Akyab within a few hours and he would stay there to-day.

RESTORATION OF BUDHGAYA.

PURELY COMMUNAL MATTER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, Feb. 5.

Replying to a memorial submitted by the All Burma Buddhist Council for restoration of Budhagaya Temple to Buddhist control, Government or the Viceroy that they are unable to reconsider their previous decision, namely, that the matter is one which must be settled by the communities concerned.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Feb. 6.

The Western disturbance from Central India has passed eastwards into Northeast India, and local rain has fallen in Chota Nagpur and Bengal with a few falls in Bihar and Assam.

A few falls also occurred in South Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Jessore and Barhampore half inch; Burdwan one and a half; Bogra three quarters, Mymensingh two; and Noakhali, Dumka and Pamban a half.

Forecast:—Extension in Assam.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Feb. 5.

Bihar and Orissa, week ending 2nd February 1925:—There was no rain during the week under report. Standing crops are doing well. Harvesting of winter paddy is nearly completed. Pressing on sugar-cane continues. The harvesting of winter paddy is going on in some districts. Harvesting of any rabi crops continues. The price of common rice has risen in four districts, fallen in four and remained stationary in the remainder. The average price of local common rice at head-quarters excluding Angul is 7.03 seers a rupee against 7.04 seers last week and that of maize is 9.22 seers against 9.48 seers. The supply of fodder and water is reported to be sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from eight districts. The condition of standing crop in the feudatory states of Orissa and Chota Nagpur is reported to be good.

United Provinces, Rohilkhand Circle week ending 24th January 1925:—A slight shower of rain was received on the 19th which proved beneficial to rabi crops as well as to the would be sugar-cane fields. Prospects of the rabi crop are poor. Arhar crop has suffered much on account of poor cane crop this year. Wheels still finish work soon. Gur is selling very dear and will become dearer still.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, February 5.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.906 inches.

Temperature of Air	.. ..	72.6 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	64.6 "
Dew Point	.. ..	58.9 "
Relative humidity of Air	..	64% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	..	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	..	80.2 "
Minimum do. do.	..	65.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		NE.ENE, NNW, NW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	.. ..	150 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.	Day of Week	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.
	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.	Feb.		h. m.	ft. in.
Fri.	6	0 56	24 8	6		4 47	20 1
		22 57	27 5			15 46	17 7
Sat.	7	3 4	28 1	7		9 30	17 2
		15 39	26 1			21 11	19 1
Sun.	8	.. ..	.. ..	8		5 27	19 2
		11 14	26 1			17 0	16 6
M.	9	12 48	26 6	9		5 59	18 7
		.. ..	.. ..			17 34	16 3
Tu.	10	0 2s	28 9	10		6 29	18 2
		12 22	26 9			18 8	16 3
W.	11	0 51	28 9	11		6 57	17 9
		12 54	27 1			18 33	26 6
Th.	12	1 49	28 8	12		7 27	17 7
		13 28	27 0			19 9	17 1

THE
VENUS ASSURANCE BANK, Ltd.
(INSURANCE DEPARTMENT)
No. 7, Main Street, MHOW.. C. I.
PRESENTS!
HEAR WHAT
VENUS SAYS!
MARRIAGE INSURANCE:—
Specially designed to finance parents at the time of children's marriage. Claims amount Rs. 500/- and Rs. 250/- on payment of an easy monthly premium of Rs 2/- & Re 1/- respectively. Policy matures in 14 years. Females insured on uniform rates.
LIFE INSURANCE:—
Under this scheme you secure comfort in old age and a support for your children when you are gone. Claims amount Rs. 500/- and Rs. 250/- at a monthly premium of Rs. 2/- and Re. 1/- respectively. Policy matures in one year. No medical examination required. Any man or woman between 18 and 50 can join.
Full particulars on application to the Manager
AGENTS WANTED.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS
SHRI KRISHNA LODGE.
REMOVED TO
DWARKADAS BUILDING
(Old) PEOPLE'S FREE HOSPITAL
LAMINGTON ROAD.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, February 5.

	For.	Steamer	Date	Mails close at
1	England	..		
2	Austria and Italy (superscribed) unregistered			
3	Japan	S/S Tokushima Maru	7th Feb. 25.	6-30 p.m
4.	China			
5	.. (superscribed			
6.	Singapore (")			
7	Straits Settlements .. .			
8.	Mauritius	S/S Hymettus.	7th Feb. 25.	6-30 p.m.
9.	L. Marquis	..	..	..
10.	South Africa	..	..	—
11.	Australia	..	..	—

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATION.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 9/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 642
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 697
Bank's buying D D Frcs 6.2
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 109
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 104
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 213½
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 280½
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.78 3/4
London—Paris Frcs 88.00
London—Switzerland Frcs 24.80
London—Brussels Frcs. 92.90
London—Rome Liras 115
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Closed firm with sellers for T T on London at 1/6

EXCHANGE FORWARD QUOTATIONS.

Bank's selling T T Ready 15/16
Bank's buying T T Ready 31/32
Bank's selling T T March 7/8
Bank's buying T T March 15/16
Bank's selling T T April 15/16
Bank's buying T T April 7/8
Bank's selling T T May 3/4
Bank's buying T T May 27/32
Bank's selling T T June 11/16
Bank's buying T T June 25/32

London, Feb. 5.

Tele. Transfers £1/6. Steady.
Bar Gold £4.7.1. Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 32 1/4. Quiet.

Rentes 3 per cent 48 1/2.
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 1/4.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 1/8.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Closed quiet.
Interest day to day loans 2 5/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 6.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 31/32
Bank Demand	1/6
Doc. Acceptance 3 m-s	1/6 9/32
Bes Demand	
American Dollars	280 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	157
Shanghai	213 1/2
Japan	108 3/4
Singapore	158

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Prague	162.12
Stockholm	17.78
Christiania	31.29
Amsterdam	11.89
Switzerland	24.81
Belgium (Yesterday's)	92.62
Athens (Yesterday's)	285.50

4th Cuban Sugar 14.

New York, Feb. 5.

Demand Bills 47850.
Exchange on London is:—
Paris 88 7.
Germany 20,166,000 M.
Italy 11,515.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Feb. 5.

DISCOUNT:—
Bank Bills 3 M/st 3 3/4.
Indian Bank Bills 6 M/st 4.
Fine Trade Bills 3 M/st 4 1/4.
Fine Trade Bills 6 M/st 4 3/4.
Rentes 5 per cent £21.

LONDON DISCOUNTS—
Three Months 4 per cent
Six Months 4½ per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.
MONEY—
Call 6 per cent.
One Month 6 per cent.
Three Months 6 per cent.
Six Months 5½ per cent.
TONE OF MONEY MARKET—
Firm.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Feb. 5.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1060/90 £89 7/8 Unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £93 1/8 unchanged.
War Loan 5 p.c. 1929/47 £101 1/2 —1/8.
Conversion Loan £78 1/4 —1/16.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c. £101 7/8 unchgd.
Indian Loan 7 p.c. £117 1/2 unchanged.
Consols 2 1/2 p.c. 58 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c. 49 unchanged.
Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) 69 1/4 plus 1/8.
Govt. Securities 3 p.c. 58 3/4 —1/8.

BULLION.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

Sovereigns Ready 13-14-6
Sovereigns Forward 13-14-6
Bar gold ready, Rs. 22-1-3
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21-14-9
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21-15-9
Bar silver ready, Rs. 73-7.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 73-7
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 73-7

London, Feb. 5.

Bar gold ready, s 87-1
Silver ready, d. 32-4
Silver forward, d. 32-2
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady. China bought and continent sold. Conditions remain unchanged. Undertone is steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 60/12
3 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1964-66 Rs. 84/2
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 93/14
3 per cent. Loan due 1955-65 Rs. 96-15
3 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 97-13
3½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1920 Rs. 102-8
3½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 100-7
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100-6
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100-11
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101-15
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102-7
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102-15
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 106-8
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74-8
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 98.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 96.
Tone of Market:—Dull.

SHARES.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

The market closed steady. The following are the closing rates.

BANKS.

Imperial 1335, India 78/8, Central 23, Eastern Bank 64.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 438/8, Alliance 80, Bombay Cotton 305, Bombay Dyeing 1170, Bradbury 500, Century 566/8, Central India 360/8, Coimbatore Land 15/8, Currim 420, Dawn 0/0, Edward Sassoon 180, E D Sassoon 2/10, Fazulbhoy 1052/8, Finlay 350, Globe 50, Gokak 105, Indian Bleaching 227/8, Indore Malwa 397/8, Kastoorchand 145, Khatau 130, Killachand 6/6, Kohinoor 1250, Luxmi Cotton 4710, Madhavrao Scindia 60, Madhowji 39/—, Maneckji Petit 2650, Meyer Sassoon 145/8, Morarji 2800, New Great 432/8, Pabami 315, Pearls 590, Phoenix 570, Premier 87/8, Simplex 225, Standard 1550, Swan 1200, Swadeshi 640, Tata Mill 167/8, Vishnu Cotton 1750.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 470, Alcock 202/8, B Barma 320, B. Burma N I 42/8, Bt. Burma Petrol 4/14, B. Tramway 97/8, Bombay Steam 62/8, Bundi Cement 9, Katni Ord 50, Katni Defd 150, New India Insur. 15, Shivrajpur 54/8, Tata Iron Ord. 15/4, Tata Iron Defd. 40 10, Tata Hyuro 912/8, Scindia Steam 6/4.

SHARES.

London, Feb. 5.

Hongkong Bank £145.
Chartered Bank £22.
National Bank £46 1/4.
P. & O. Bank £11 3/4.
Eastern Bank £6 3/8.

SHARE MARKET—LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 6.

Apollo Mill	17	Morarji Goculdas	2800
Elphinstone	45	Madras United	375
Emperor Edward	150	Union Mill	225
Asur Virjee	10	Laxmi Cotton	4730
Alliance Cotton	85	Vishnoo Cotton	1753
Indian Dy. & Blg.	227-8	Western India	560
Indian Mfg.	950	Wadia Woollen Mill	7-12
E. D. Sassoon	1-8	Sassoon Silk	557-8
Indian Wol'nMill	14	Sassoon Cotton	41-4
Currimbhoy Mill	120	Sholapur	16500
Killachand		Standard Mill	1550
Koorla Mill	105	Hindoostan Mill	1000
Kastoorchand	440	Hyderabad	2440
Khandesh Mill	2250	Tata Power Elec.	135
Khatau Mill	135	Punjab Cement	2-4
Gold Mohur	31	Bombay Flour	liq
Jamshed Mill	135	Union Flour	32-8
Jivraj Baloo	600	Oriental Life	100
Tata Mill	170	Emperor	420
Dawn Mill	780	New India	14
New City	305	Jupiter Ins.	6-2
Planet	31-4	Great India	10
Premier	90	Scindia Steam	6-4
Presidency	70	Eastern Chemical	1-12
Bradbury Mills	500	Port Canning	635
Bombay Indstl.	16	Bombay Telephone	30-8
Birla	16	„ Uganda	50
Madhavji	180	„ Burma New	1-4
Madhavrao Scindia	60	Br. Burma Petrol	4-12
Maneckji Petit	250	Tata Oil	9

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—
Total Bullion £128,600,000 No change.
Public Deposits £11,000,000 Dec. £11,600,000
Other Deposits £134,900,000 Inc. £27,600,000
Govt. Securities £67,500,000 Inc. £17,500,000
Other Securities £73,700,000 Dec. £300,000
Notes and Gold £22,900,000 Inc. 20,00,000
The Bank Reserve is 15.6 per cent of the Liabilities.

GOLD.

Bombay February 6.

Ready:—22-2-0

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Vaida.				
Maha	21-15-0		21-14-3	21-14 9
Fagon	21-15-6		21-15-0	21-15 3

Teji Mandi.
Maha 0—0—0
Fagon 0—6—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, February 6.

Ready:—73-8-0

	Opening.	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Vaida.				
Maha	73-8-0		73-4-0	73-7 9
Fagon	73-8-0		73-4-0	73-7-0

Tej Mandi.
Maha 0—6—0
Fagon 1—10—0
Tone-Market Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

February 6.

A further drop of 19 to 27 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market declined on some long liquidation, and Western selling. Liverpool has been reported 5 points down.

Messrs. Cursetjee and Vesugar have received the following cable dated 5th instant from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co.:—

"Western selling actuated by weakness in Egypt market."

Messrs. Ireul & Co Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 5th instant (4.55 p.m.) as under:—

"Dull market rather easier tone, think purchase of new crop on any reaction."

Our market seems to be lifeless and prices show little variation. Arrivals of receipts continue disappointing and are now almost three lakhs of bales behind same time last year, with the result that there is not sufficient weight of cotton in our market and it is this fact which is chiefly responsible for the steady markets although the strength of the March Oomra Contract due to the scarcity of tenderable cotton is also a contributing factor. Unless arrivals increase or American markets give way we cannot look for much change in the near future.

In sympathy with a further drop reported in New York futures, the Marwari bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 456½ i.e. Re. 1½ lower than yesterday's closing rate for fully good M G Broech April/May. At the opening Commission Houses were moderate sellers. On buying by brokers and bazar operators the market improved to Rs. 457½ at which rate the bazar closed. The market was dull and featureless.

At Cotton Depot, the market opened at Rs. 458½ and going up to Rs. 460 closed at Rs. 459 at 6 p.m. Commission Houses and a well known Indore operator bought Oomra. Fine M G Oomra March opened at Rs. 470½ and steadily advanced to Rs. 456 on buying by prominent Shroffs and a well-known Indore operator and the bazar closed at the same rate at 4 p.m. Fully Good M G Bengal March was nominally quoted at Rs. 393 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday and the demand was moderate.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P.M.

Bombay, February 6,

Fully Good Broach April-May	459
Fully Good Bengal March	394 1-2
Fine Oomra .. March	458

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 6

Description.	Superfine.	Fine, F.	Good.
M. G. Bengal and S.Punjab	425	415	400
M. G. Oomra No. 3	477	467	457
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1.	492	482	472
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2.	485	475	465
M. G. Khandesh	472	462	447

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, February 6.

Fully Good Broach April-May	458
Fully Good Bengal March	393
Fine Oomra .. March	457

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 6

	Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	..	..
„ Fine M.G.	.. 410/415	..
„ F.G.M.G.	390/2 ..	..
Sindh Punjab Fine M.G.	.. 410/415	..
„ F.G.M.G.	390/2 ..	..
Punjab Americans M.G.	.. ..	..
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	460/65	475 ..
Nagpur	.. 460 65	475 ..
Yeotmal .. Fine M.G.	450/55	465 ..
Palgaon .. „ „	460	465 ..
Dhamangaon „ „	455	460 ..
Amraoti .. „ „	445/450	455/460 ..
Khamgaon-Akola „ „	445/450	455/60 ..
Mulkapur „ „	435/440	445/50 ..
Khandesh „ „	430	445 March
„ F.G.M.G.	.. ..	472
Broach Fine M.G.	.. ..	485
„ Fully Good „	.. ..	..
Muthia Fine „	.. ..	..
„ F.G.M.G.	420/5 ..	..
Dharwar S.G.	.. ..	..
Cvompta M.G.	.. ..	..
Westerns „	480/500 ..	..
„ H.G.	.. ..	..
Miraj M.G.	480/500 ..	..
Cambodia „	550 ..	..

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

February 6, 1925.

New York Market, 5th February.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
24.25	Mar.		24.06	—19
24.60	May	24.56—04	24.39	—21
24.85	July.		24.65	—20
24.67	Oct.		24.40	—27

New York spot on 4th Feb., 24.50 —50; New Orleans 24.40 —15

Telegraphic market advices:—Market without any special feature.

May highest 24.64, (1-56 p.m.) lowest 24.35 (2-55 p.m.), range .29 points.

Liverpool Market 5th February.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.10	Mar.	13.06—04	13.08—02	13.07	—03
13.19	May	13.15—04		13.16	—03
13.24	July.			13.21	—03
13.10	Oct.			13.10	—
Egyptian					
30.45	May			....	
28.55	July			28.95	+40

Quiet featureless market. American cross rate 4.8 7/8.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 5.

TOTAL DAY'S SALES:—	Bales.
At Liverpool	6000
On Spec. and for Exp.	100
Of East Indian	150

Universal Standard 13.34d. Good inquiry.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 34.15d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.):—

March	24.23
May	24.57
July	24.85
New York Noon Call:—	
March	24.12
May	24.46
July	24.72
New Orleans 10 a.m.:—	
March	24.26
May	24.75

Liverpool, Feb. 5.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Pplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

Months	To-day's Price.	
March	13.07	—.03
May	13.16	—.03
July	13.21	—.03
October	13.10	unchgd.

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, Feb. 5.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Months	To-day's Price.	
March	13.01	—.03
April	13.06	—.05
May	13.15	—.04
July	13.20	—.04
August	13.18	—.02
November	13.09	plus .02
December	13.00	—.03
January	12.99	—.01

EGYPTIANS.

April	32.15	plus .10
May	30.75	„ .30
July	28.85	„ .30
November	22.85	unchgd.

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Feb. 5.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C Liverpool:—

Months	To-day's Price.	
February	13.00	—.02
March	13.07	—.03
April	13.07	—.04
May	13.16	—.03
June	13.17	—.03
July	13.21	—.03
August	13.18	—.02
September	13.14	—.01
October	13.10	unchgd.
November	13.06	—.01
December	13.04	—.01
December	13.04	plus .01
January	13.02	„ .02
February	13.00	„ .02

TONE:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Feb. 5.

Months	To-day's Price.	
February	32.70	plus .40
March	32.20	„ .40
April	31.40	„ .35
May	30.80	„ .35
June	29.75	„ .35
July	28.95	„ .40
August	28.25	„ .35
September	27.50	„ .35
October	26.60	„ .30
November	22.80	„ .55
December	22.50	„ .55
January	22.20	„ .45

INDIAN COTTON.

SCINDE Good	10.30
Fully Good	10.90
Fine	11.30
BENGAL Good	10.60
Fully Good	11.00
Fine	11.40
OOMRA Good	11.15
Fully Good	11.55
Fine	11.95
BROACH Good	11.05
Fully Good	11.45
Fine	11.85

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 5.

COTTON—

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	27000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	12000
Day's Exports to Continent	30000
Futures at New York:—	
March	24.06 —.19
May	24.39 —.21
July	24.65 —.20
October	24.40 .27
Spot Cotton at New York	24.35 —.15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	24.20 —.20
Futures at New Orleans:—	
March	24.05 —.24
May	24.34 —.25
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 23.	
Demand Bills 47850.	
Silver Commercial Bars 68 3/4.	

CLOSING PRICES—AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Feb. 5.

Futures at New York:—

Months	To-day's Price.
March	24.06 —.19
May	24.39 —.21
July	24.65 —.20
October	24.40 —.27

WHEAT.

London, Feb. 5.

Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs. Feb/Mar. quoted 71.
Rozario Santa Fe—63 1/2 lbs. Feb/Mar. quoted 72.
Rozario Santa Fe—64 lbs. Feb/Mar
TONE:—Steadier. Fair quantity on offer.
Australian Feb/Mar. Sellers 71. Closed inactive.
Choice White Karachi May/June Sellers 64.
Sort Red Karachi May/June Value 63.
TONE:—Closed quiet.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, February 6.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance ..	440	437-8	
Bombay Cotton	505	505	
Bombay Dyeing	1170-85-65	70-75-1170	
Century	570-72-8-55	62-8-556 4	
Nagpur	540	535	
Colaba	157-8	158 12	
Crescent ex-divi.	250-47-8	250	
Indore ex-divi.	398-12-97-8	396-4	
Kohinoor	1250	1250	
New Great	438-12	30-433-12	
Pearl ex-divi.	592-8-90	87-8-588-12	
Phoenix	565	560	
Bharucha	110	110	
Simplex	227-8	25-27-8-225	
Swan ex-divi.	1200	1200	
Swadesh	647-3	645	
Pabni	375	372-8	
Fazal ex-divi.	1052-8-60-45	57-8 1052-8	
Mathuradas	250	260	
Tata Mill	167-8	167-8	
Globe	50	50	
Mysore	120	120	
Madhavji	400-397-8	398-12	
Finlay ex-divi, ...	850	850	
Gokak	105	105	
Edward Sassoon	185	185	
Meyer Sassoon	137-8	137-8	
Alcock	202-8	202-8	
Bombay Burma Old	317-8	320	
Bombay Elec. Tram	98-2	97-8	
Bombay Steamer Ordy. ..	62 8	62-8	
Bundi Cement	9	9	
Central E. Mining	32-12	33 12	
Indian Cement	37-8	37-8	
Tata Steel Ordy.	15-8	15-4	
Tata Steel Defd.	42-8-43-12	40 10	

Club No. 2 Calcutta A/M Sellers 65/6
Cargo Coush Australian sailer January to Continent paid 70/6.
Cargo Rozario Santa Fe 63 1/2 lbs. Feb. Mar. paid for 72/3 to Portugal.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, February 6.
(6-30 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	62 0 0	9 5 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	61 0 0	9 3 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	63 0 0	9 9 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 2 0	11 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 2 0	12 10 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14 2 0	14 11 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 13 0	14 6 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	71 0 0	14 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	68 0 0	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	65 0 0	..
Teelseed, Black ..	62 0 0	..
Poppyseed White ..	13 8 0	14 4 0
Groundunts	65 0 0	13 0 0
Mowraseed	9 0 0	9 8 0
Barley	44 0 0	6 11 0
Castorseed	66 0 0	13 7 0
Cotton Seeds, Ready Delivery	..	5 9 0
Jira	13 0 0	..
Forward,	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	8 6 9	
Linseed, May	14 2 6	
Groundnuts F-M ..	66 4 0	
Cotton Seed F-M ..	5 9 0	
Castor Seed M-M. ..	13 4 0	
Cotton Seed M-A. ..	5 10 0	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper £67 1/4.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £65 1/2.
Copper Braziers £84.
Yellow Metal 8 1/8.
Hard Spelter 29 3/4.
Corrugated Sheets £17 3/8.

London, Feb. 5.

Tin Block £264 1/2.

BRASS.

Bombay, February 6.

	Permid.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3-4	60 0 0
Do	1	60 0 0
Do	1 1-4	60 0 0
Do	1 1-2	60 0 0
Do	1 3-4	60 0 0
Do	2	60 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, February 6.

	per md	Rs. a. p
Copper German	3-4	66 0 0
Copper	1	66 0 0
Copper	1 1-4	66 8 0
Copper, American ..	1 1-2	67 0 0
Copper	1 3-4	69 0 0
Copper	2	69 0 0
Japanese Copper Bare ..	..	62 0 0
Panchteka Joine ..	..	27 0 0
Copper, English Bars ..	..	61 0 0
Brass Bars	..	39 4 0
Pat Klai	..	66 0 0
Lead, Country	..	25 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4 to 1 ..		57 8 0
„ „ 1-1-4 to 1-1-2, 1-3-4 to 2		57 8 0
German Copper 1-1-2		66 8 0
„ „ to 1-3-4 to 2 ..		68 0 0
American Copper 3-4 to 1, ..		66 4 0
„ „ 1-1-4 ..		67 0 0

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 5.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
Feb/Mar. Sellers £25 1/4, April/May Done £24 3/8.
TONE:—
Poor demand. Tendency in buyers favour.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
Mar/April Sellers 50/9
May/August Sellers 50/9.

London, Feb. 5.

Linseed La-Plata Argentine was slow and on easy side in sympathy with weak oil market and lower Pleate options. Closed at £23 3/8 Sellers for February.

Cottonseed Bombay closed steady but quiet at £10 1/2 for Feb/Mar. Value.

Castorseed Bombay quoted for Feb/Mar. £24 1/4. Closed firm but quiet.

Rapeseed Toria paid for February/March £19 3/8. Closed quiet and barely steady.

RUBBER.

London, Feb. 5.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Mar/Apl Sellers 17 1/4.
Tone:—Dull.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Feb. 16 3/4.
TONE:—
Quiet and easier in absence of American buying orders. There was moderate speculative business.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Feb. 5.

Cardiff to Bombay 12.

BARLEY.

Karachi Mar/Apl. Nominal 46/6.

London, Feb. 5.

Some indication that gold stream may be beginning to flow from America to Europe and elsewhere is afforded by the weekly bullion letter of Messrs. Samuel Montague which shows that during the week gold valued at 50,314,000 dollars has been announced as engaged for shipment from New York compared with 11,110,000 in previous week. Former amount includes 17,880,000 for Australia, 17,773,000 for India; 5,000,000 for Berlin, 4,700,000 for Europe and far-East, 2,800,000 for Europe and 1,500,000 for Holland.

RECEIPTS

Bombay, February 6.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 5th February, 1925.

Cotton	26298 Bales.
Wheat	11058 Cwts
Linseed	2960 „
Rapeseed etc.	1713 „
Gingellyseed	6120 „
Poppyseed	85 „
Groundnuts	8322 „
Castorseed	2127 „
Rice	9181 „
Myrabollams	3190 „
Cottonseed	3224 „
Mowraseed	Nil „
Gram	929 „
Juwar	244 „
Masur	591 „
Barley	81 „
Bajri	1299 „
Coal	703 Tons.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

Bombay, February 6.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	1 2 0
Textile	1 1 6
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 6
Elphinstone and Century ..	1 1 6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34–40 inches.	
Standard per lb.	1 6 0
Century per lb.	1 5 9
Hindustan per lb.	1 6 3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 6 3
Textile per lb.	1 5 6
Phoenix per lb.	1 6 0
Pearl per lb.	1 6 0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb. ..	1 4 6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1 6 0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202–5203—	
Rachael per lb.	1 6 3
Pearl per lb.	1 6 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 5 9
Long Cloth X Quality	
Rachael per lb.	1 6 6
Kohinoor per lb.	1 7 0

(Continued on page 12.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

S. S "China" with the English mails leave at 1 p.m.

Protest Meeting re New Rent Bill, Sir C Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m

Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation Fancy Fete on Gloria Church grounds, Garden Road, Byculla, 4 to 11-45 p.m.

Senate Meeting, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 4 p.m

Sphinx Hockey League—Hornets v Royal Artillery, Oval 4 p.m.—St. Xavier's College v Byculla Y. M. C. A. Oval 5 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: 9-30 p.m. Opening Performance of the "Gondoliers" by the Bombay A. D. C.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Foochow Formosa cable has been restored Telegrams for Formosa will be accepted via Madras at usual rates.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Monday, the 9th February.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward P. and O. mail steamer "Macedonia" with the mails from Bombay of the 24th ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 7 a.m. on the 6th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday evening. The mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Narkunda" arrived London on Thursday, the 5th instant.

The O. K. K. steamer "Amur Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 7th instant and is due here on the 10th idem.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Penang Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 5th instant, and is due to arrive here on Monday morning, the 9th.

S. S. "Sado Maru" arrived at Singapore on the 3rd instant.

S. S "Toba Maru" arrived at Kobe on the 4th instant.

CONCERT AT Y. M. C. A.

By kind permission the Concert Party of s. s. "Kaiser-i-Hind" will give a concert at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, 8 p.m. to-day (Saturday). All are welcome.

ST. THOMAS' FEAST.

There will be a general meeting of Aldonenses to-morrow (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) in the Goan Union High School Hall. All Aldonenses are kindly requested to be present.

CITY MORTALITY.

The following is the statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 5th February to 6 a.m. of 6th February:—

Small-pox 4 attacks and 3 deaths; Cholera nil; Plague nil; Influenza nil; total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 95. Total mortality this day last year was 135.

ARYA SAMAJ OFFICE.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, Bombay, to-morrow (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (B. T.), when Shriman Pandit Manishanker Shastri will do "Veda-Katha."

PUBLIC LECTURE AT MARWADI VIDYALAYA.

Srimat Swami Sharvanandji, President, Ramkrishna Math, Madras, will deliver a public lecture at the Marwadi Vidyalaya at 6 p.m. to-day (Saturday) on "Work as Worship." Mr. G. K. Devdhar will preside.

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

The usual fortnightly class of the Society will be conducted by Prof. N. K. Bhagwat, to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S. T.) at Nair Building, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. The subject for the class will be "Lord Buddha's Conception of the True Brahmin."

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. V. R. Velanker will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Bombay Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, to-morrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.). All are invited to attend. The morning Divine Service will be conducted by Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.).

MALABAR CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

There will be a general meeting of the Malabar Catholic Association to-morrow (Sunday) in St. Ignatius Church Hall (Jacob Circle) at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.). Every one from Malabar, Cochin and Travancore is earnestly requested to attend.

DHOLKA WATER-WORKS.

A Dholka correspondent writes:—

"Late Mr. Hussonally Abdoolally, proprietor of the Bombay Stationery Mart and British India Press, had promised to give a donation of half the expenditure of the proposed Dholka Water-works. Unfortunately he passed away, and the promise has remained unfulfilled by his heirs as yet.

Looking to the need of water another Bohra gentleman, Mr. Ahamadally Keekabhai, came forward and gave Rs. 1,500 for boring a well. A sum of Rs. 3,500 was also contributed by Dholka merchants for meeting the cost of boring the well. Fortunately Dholka has secured a successful boring of the well and water-supply is good. The consumption is 60 gallons per minute. It is sufficient for drinking purposes of 12,000 souls.

Will the heirs of late Seth Hussonally come forward with the required sum for the proposed construction from this bore-well; so as to enable water connections to be formed in the chief parts of the town?"

CONVICTED OF ASSAULT.

Jetha Ganpat, a milkman was put up before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of assaulting Jyati Rama.

Sub-Inspector Rane who prosecuted said that the complainant was proceeding along Princess Street when the accused came from behind with milk-pots and asked the complainant to move on. On the complainant's refusing to do so, the accused assaulted him and knocked out three of his teeth.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default six weeks' rigorous imprisonment. If the fine was paid the whole was ordered to be paid to the complainant

G. I. P. RLY. ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 6.

The ninth meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee was held on Thursday, the 5th February. The subjects discussed were:—

(1) Closing of the waiting rooms at Victoria Terminus at night; (2) Running of the Calcutta Mail via Nagpur; (3) Reservation of compartments in trains; (4) Relation of local taxation to Suburban fares; (5) Overland Mail Service between Bombay and Calcutta via Jubbulpore.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

PROTEST AGAINST NEW RENT BILL

A representative public meeting of the tenants of Bombay is to be held to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, under the joint auspices of the Mazdayasni Mandal and the Bombay Rent Act Committee representing 13 leading Associations and public bodies of Bombay, to protest against the New Rent Act Amendment Bill No. 1 of 1925. There will be speeches both in English and Gujarati, and ladies and gentlemen belonging to all the communities are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

The following ladies and gentlemen will deliver short addresses of about five or ten minutes' duration:—Messrs. Khurshed K. Nariman, Balubhai T. Desai, S. K. Nabiulla, Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson, Dr. M. B. Velkar, Messrs. Pothan Joseph, B. F. Bharucha, Dr. Miss Jerbanoo Mistry, Messrs. Framroz Joshi, K. J. Dubash, Philip Godinho, Kaikhushru Mahaiyar Kootar, U. K. Oza, E. R. Golwalla, M. H. Dadachanji, C. M. Taleyarkhan, Dr. Jethalal Vora, Messrs. Mohanlal Desai, R. B. Paymaster and Manekji K. Patel.

STABLES NEAR GRAVEYARD.

KHATEEB'S LETTER TO SHAMS-UL-ULMA DR. MODY.

The following is a copy of a letter addressed by the Khateeb (Saheb) of the Jumma Musjid, Bombay, to Shams-ul-Ulma Dr. Jiwanji Jamshedji Mody, regarding the proposed erection of Imma cattle stables at Ville Parle:—

Jumma Musjid,
Bombay, 2nd February 1925.

"To, Shamsh-ul-Ulma Dr. Jiwanji Jamshedji Modi, C.I.E., D.A., Ph.D.,
Reverend Brother.

I beg to submit for your information that a large meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay was held at Jumma Musjid on the 30th ultimo whereat the following Resolutions were unanimously passed:—

1. That a petition should be sent to H. E. the Governor of Bombay protesting against permission granted to Mr. Tehmurasp R. Parekh or any other person for building a cattle stable on the land adjoining the Mahomedan cemetery situated at Ville Parle and that H. E. graciously taking into consideration the religious sentiments of the Mahomedans be pleased to prohibit the building of the said stable.

2. This General Meeting of the Musalmans of Bombay appoints the following gentlemen a Committee to prepare the draft to the above said petition and to submit the same to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and to take all necessary steps which they may think fit in order to prevent any such stable from being built:—1. Kazi Sheriff Mahomed Saleh Londay, Kazi of Bombay; 2. Munshi Mahomed Ali Tungekar; 3. Mahomed Ismail Curtay; 4. Ismail Haji Dawood; 5. Haji Ismail Haji Ahmed; 6. Ahmed Haji Mitha.

I venture to trouble you in this matter because I verily believe that the sanctity with which the dead are treated is none the less intense amongst the followers of Zoroaster than amongst us the followers of the Prophet of Islam. Vowing as I do the feeling or one and all my brethren in faith I have to request you, Sir, and your great Parsi community to kindly see that Mr. Tehmurasp R. Parekh refrains from erecting at Ville Parle adjoining the sacred graveyard of the Mahomedans, buffalo stables which if constructed would not merely destroy the serenity of atmosphere around the place but bring dung and filth so close to the early remains of our beloved dead as to wound the religious feelings of Mussalmans in general. If you as a Zoroastrian priest and your brother priests, the leaders of the Parsi community, the Parsi Press and the public opinion of your community, all combine to prevent this great wrong to my community and my religion, I have to depict about the ultimate success of your combined endeavour, as erring humanity cannot withstand this great force. You can very well understand how very distressing to my co-religionists such a state of affairs is. We all, irrespective of our race or creed, cherish the memory of the dead with fond thoughts of love and reverence, and their last resting place, on earth, be it a Dakhma or a graveyard, is regarded by all of us as sacred ground. To desire the sanctity of a graveyard of Islam by the location of an abominable nuisance adjacent to it, must be just as repugnant to the feelings of Zoroastrian as it is to a Mahomedan.

I need not mention, Sir, how deeply you will earn the gratitude of all my co-religionists for this act of kindness. The thought that he will be allowing my co-religionists to pursue the tenets of the Prophet regarding the preservation of sanctity and serenity about a Mussalman graveyard ought to afford sufficient compensation to Mr. Tehmurasp R. Parekh for not building the stables as contemplated by him, and to you and your entire community for any efforts which you may make in this behalf.

My appeal to you is a priest from a priest, both owing allegiance to the one Supreme Being, whom you call Hormazd and I, Allah. Other means for the remedy of this sore grievance will be availed of by my lay brethren. I, however, felt that I shall be lacking in my duty to my God and his holy Prophet, if I did not make this appeal to you and through you to your great community.

May Allah give us all right guidance and may He in His great mercy avoid all cause for strife and ill-will!"

BONNIE BABES FOR BABY SHOW.

FRIENDLY TIP TO BANDRA POLICE.

(From our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Jan. 5.

As a Baby Show is to be held in the Gloria Church Grounds very soon in connection with the coming Fancy Fete I might be allowed to give a friendly tip to the D. S. P. Bandra to take advantage of the occasion and exhibit at the Show three lovely seraphic babies, in the very pink of health, who are at present prisoners with their mothers in one of the cells at the Bandra Police Station.

The charge against this feminine trio is that of thieving, and they, it is alleged, belong to a criminal class to whom thieving is like the breath of their nostrils. From their very powerful physique one would imagine they live on iron, although their food is only *bajri ka roti*.

It need scarcely be guaranteed that if the three healthy and beautiful babes who are only breast-fed are allowed to compete at the Show they are sure to beat hollow all their *glaxo*, and lactogen or hematogen pampered rivals. Their mothers also are interesting types of Amazonian Indian gypsies.

The three babies are generally busy tucking away at the teat vigorously, in a manner which means business in earnest and no joke.

AMUSEMENT.

EMPIRE.

"The White Rose", the film which is being featured at the Empire, is a D. W. Griffith production, and that is sufficient to suggest that it is a film well out of the ordinary. Its feature is its background of attractive pastoral scenes. It is a romantic story, and the scenes were photographed amid the open space, of the sunny south. The customs and ideals of past generations pervade the play, and this is accentuated by the delightful scenic backgrounds against which Mr. Griffith has turned his camera to record the actions of the players.

The story in the main centres round the joys and the sorrows of an orphan girl, her rich young lover, an ambitious but poverty stricken youth, and a girl of wealth and social position. It is the old, old story of truth and right conquering over wrong and injustice of false pride crumbling under the assault of true love all told in a charming manner and amidst a picturesque setting.

EXCELSIOR

The principal theatrical attraction in Bombay during the coming week is of course the production by the amateurs of "The Gondoliers," but when the amateurs are not occupying the theatre there is being shown, with a two part comedy, a lively little drama "Flying Pat" it is called. "Flying Pat" was newly married, and following her husband's advice to make a career for herself she resolved to be an airwoman. She induced the handsome superintendent of hubby's aircraft factory to teach her to fly. First he put her through the army tests which decided whether or not a "rookie" was qualified to take the air. These include the famous "orientator," which spins the candidate round so fast that he feels as though his head is coming off. "Pat" didn't lose her head—not on this occasion. But she lost it when she returned to old mother earth, and there are unfolded little tragedies as well as the comedies of wedded bliss.

THE EMPRESS.

At the Empress Theatre during the coming week there is a well varied film programme. It opens with a cartoon, then we pass on to a scenic film, the Indian Grand National is also shown, and a very amusing two part Fox comedy, and finally "The Eyes of the Mummy", a five part drama in which Emi Jennings and Pola Nigri appear. The scene is laid in part near Cairo, where there is an idol with some very fascinating eyes. The secret of them is found to be that they belong to a young lady who has been held captive and after she has been set free they are still stirring adventures to be told which take the reader back to England again. It is a film with no end of incident and excitement.

GLOBE.

The management of the Globe Cinema have great pleasure in announcing that at the special request of their patrons they have been pleased to show their famous film "Safi Savitri" for one week more. The film is produced in the Cines Cinema Studio at Rome and Messrs. Madon Theatres, Ltd., have secured exclusive rights of the film. The film depicts Hindu mythology and well-known Italian actors and actresses, headed by that famous Italian society beauty, Countess Rina De Liguoro, take part in its production. Scenes round the Tivoli river in Rome are taken. The Maharani of Nepal visited the Theatre with her staff and was much delighted at seeing such a superb film production, on Sunday last.

Time:—5.30; 7.0; 8.45 and 10-30 daily.

Saturday, Sunday and Bank holidays at 2-30 p.m.

Popular prices.

Next week—Houdin in the Grim Game.

WEST END.

The West-End Cinema is putting up a very interesting Vitagraph production, this week with Corinne Griffith in the principal role assisted by a powerful cast. It is an intensely absorbing photoplay woven around a vital domestic problem with a logical solution suggested. "Divorce Coupons" is the story of a girl who longs for riches and marries a man for his money. She finally learns to love him. He, however, finds out the reason that she married him and they become estranged. A tragedy occurs before the couple are brought together again.

WELLINGTON.

"The Rose of Paris", which will be screened this week at the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao) is the screen adaptation of "Mitsi", a novel that created a sensation in France. It is a story of life in the select circles of social life and of life in the environment of the social outcast of society's dregs.

Mitsi, an orphan since infancy, passes her life in a convent until she is eighteen years old. She knows nothing of her family. The death of her grandfather, who had disowned her mother when she married, arranged the pieces in the game that used this girl as its pawn and at the same time made her an instrument of fate in the life of a man and woman, betrothed because of the dying whim of the aged man.

This production furnishes many varieties of entertainment; there is humor, longing, cupidity, unjustified wrong committed, humiliation among the emotions summoned for display, and the machinery of the story that summons them is in the hands of more than usually competent operatives. And this applies not only to the actors and actresses but to the scenic settings as well.

PATHE

Thrills chase thrills in the film "The Lone Wolf" which starts this evening at the Royal Opera House with Dorothy Dalton and Jack Holt in the biggest screen roles these favourites have ever played. Dorothy Dalton is seen as the attractive Lucy Shannon while Jack Holt enacts the stellar role. It was the set rule of Michael Lanyard, the famous past master of crime, to never trust a woman nor work with a confederate which won for him the sobriquet of "The Lone Wolf." Lanyard would have gone on until his dying day under that ironclad rule had he not met Lucy Shannon, an attractive member of "The Pack," a society of the best-organised underworld crooks in the melting pot of crime.

Lucy Shannon did her best to warn Lanyard when she heard that "The Pack" was out to get him because of his refusal to join in an international plot to rob the United States Government of some priceless plans. It also came to pass that Lucy and "The Lone Wolf" not only fell in love with each other but that they were forced to join hands in outwitting the best of criminals that surrounded them in a Paris hotel where Lanyard had obtained the plans by physical might and strategy. Later Eckstrom, the most dangerous of "The Pack with the plans, takes a fast airplane and attempts a get-away, only to be closely pursued by "The Lone Wolf" and Lucy in another plane. In one of the wildest air chases and subsequent mid-air fights in a machine while in rapid motion, the story has exciting twists and turns

PRECIOUS.

A serial of distinct character and novelty is "The Way of a Man", adapted from the novel of Emerson Hough, author of "The Covered Wagon", "North of 36" and many other tales of stirring days along the old frontier and of 1849. It is a Pathe serial, produced by C. W. Patton and directed by George B. Seitz, and the happenings which construct the exciting incident in "The Way of a Man" all occur within a period of six months. It delineates the adventures of early settlers in the days of 1849, when what is now an Indian Reservation was thickly populated with divers tribes of Indians.

For the purpose of giving the production proper and realistic background, a location of historic value was sought. It was discovered ten miles from Chandler, Arizona. The Gigantic stage, which Director Seitz had at his disposal is a freak of nature, being a sort of pocket of territory bordered on the north and west by mountains, part of the Salt River Range, and taking in Superstition Mountains, which chain is identified by an old and popular Indian legend. Genuine Indians were secured as "extras". Clad in abbreviated native regalia they needed only the signal of the director's whistle to speed their mounts into the foreground. They learned how to play to the camera with miraculous speed. Many of the old settlers used for the wagon train were the real thing. "Texas Bob" an aged native, was among those present in the original encounters between the whites and the Indians.

The Precious Cinema will introduce "The Way of a Man" to its patrons to-night when they will show the first three episodes. It starts off in the opening flash with romance, drama, adventure and thrills.

MONETARY TROUBLE OVER MARRIAGE.

MAN COMMITS SUICIDE.

On Wednesday evening one Mohmed Aftab Abdul Karim, a Mahomedan tyndl aged 25 years employed in the G. I. P. Railway was taken to the J. J. Hospital from his house at Imamwada. At the hospital it was ascertained that he suffered from the symptoms of opium poisoning. He was detained for treatment and died the following day. At an inquest held by Rao Bahadur R. N. Atharle, the Deputy Coroner evidence was led to show that the deceased was in a monetary trouble over his marriage.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide

CHEATING CRICKETERS.

A SHOE-MAKER ON TRIAL.

Before Mr. H. P. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Ramchandra Vithal, a shoe-maker was charged with cheating several cricketers in Bombay in respect of advances of various sums of money. Complaints having been lodged against him at various police stations he was subsequently arrested and put up for his trial.

Deputy Inspector Malpass prosecuted while Mr. Vijayker, pleader, defended the accused. H. G. Desai said that his cousin, S. R. Desai, the cricketer introduced the accused to him. The accused met his cousin and several other cricketers at the Hindu Gymkhana and obtained orders from them. Witness gave an order for two pairs of shoes at Rs. 7/8 per pair and gave Rs. 5 as advance. The accused gave address of his shop opposite "Bombay Chronicle" office and promised to execute the order within a week. As the accused did not turn up at the appointed time witness went to the given address at Medow Street opposite "Bombay Chronicle" and was told there that several persons had come to that shop including Europeans but that the accused had nothing to do with it. In the enquiry it was found that the accused had cheated several noted cricketers like Purdeshi, Jai and Rogers.

The accused pleaded guilty and His Worship postponed passing the sentence to enable the police to find out his antecedents.

LAW COLLEGE SOCIAL, POONA.

A Social Gathering of Indian Law Society's Law College, Poona, will be held to-morrow, (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. at the Fergusson College Amphi-theatre, Poona, when Hon. Sir Norman MacLeod, Chief Justice will preside, and Lady MacLeod will distribute awards.

A PEON'S ADVENTURE.

Sergeant Hyde charged Babu Ramchandra, a peon in the employ of the Asian Commercial Co. before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate with using a used postage stamp.

The accused went to the General Post Office to post a registered packet. When the packet was presented at the counter, the clerk found that the packet bore a used stamp. He asked the accused to wait and reported the matter to his superiors.

The accused pleaded guilty.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be bound in a sum of Rs. 50 for six months.

ALLEGED HOUSE-BREAKING & THEFT.

Sub-Inspector A. S. Rane put up Chagandlal Goverdhan on charges of house-breaking and theft before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Poonjiram Ambaram the complainant stated that he lived in a building in new Wadi. On Wednesday at about 2 p.m. he left his room locked. The accused broke open the lock. He also opened a trunk and scattered its contents about the room. He then took away the trunk when a neighbour raised an alarm and the accused was caught by the Bhaya of the building. On a search being made a jemmy was found concealed on the person of the accused.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that he was a stranger to Bombay.

The case was adjourned to enquire into his antecedents.

"BAD CHARACTER'S" BAD LUCK.

Syed Abdul Jaber Syed Mahomed was hauled up before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, by Sub-Inspector, under the Bombay City Police Act for being a bad character.

Police Constable No. 2138D arrested the accused on the night of February 4. On a search being made a metal watch, a pair of silver cuff links and some silver buttons of which the accused could not give satisfactory explanation were found.

The owner of the stolen property could not be traced.

The accused who had three previous convictions was sentenced to 3 months' hard labour.

DEATH OF BOMBAY BANKER.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Manshanker V. Desai at Bhavnagar on the 4th instant. The deceased was a well-known banker in Bombay and Bhavnagar and was long connected with many Indian and European business firms in Bombay. He was a Nagar Brahmin and was an influential man in his community as well as in the Bhavnagar State. All the offices with which he had connections remained closed in his honour on Thursday. The deceased leaves behind him his widow and a large family and a larger circle of friends to mourn his loss.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IMPORTANT ITEMS IN FEB-AGENDA.

In the February agenda of the Municipal Corporation, two resolutions are published one from the Ahmedabad Municipality, congratulating Mr. V. J. Patel and Mr. Clayton, and the other from the Broach Municipality appreciating the attitude taken up by Mr. Patel in regard to the functions held in honour of the Viceroy on his last visit to Bombay

A notice of motion has been given signed by about 40 members that "it is not desirable to instal a destructor at Reay Road Katchra Depot side, as already suggested by the Commissioner," as the narrow road is likely to cause nuisance, annoyance and danger to the people living in the street" etc. The Commissioner's attention is drawn to the report of the Committee appointed by the Corporation in which they recommended the adoption of the scheme for the transportation of the sweepings by Railway outside the City.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Mr. A. K. Pai has given notice of a motion asking the Schools Committee to submit quarterly report of the work done by them re: the introduction of compulsory primary education in the City, till such period as the application of the Primary Education Act was given effect to in the city.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoolah has given notice of a motion for fixing name-boards of streets at convenient corners in the city.

Dr. Viegas wants to move that all Municipal Officers except the Chief of the Municipal Fire Brigade should not be given Municipal cars.

PUBLIC AND MUNICIPALITY.

Mr. B. T. Desai and Mr. V. A. Desai have notified their intention of moving a resolution to the effect "that in order to educate the public and to enable them to take better interest in Municipal affairs it is necessary that the working of each Municipal Department be published and circulated freely in the form of booklets with suggestions how to better the existing working."

TRIPLE MURDER AT BORIVLI.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

(From our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Jan. 5.

All the accused in the case in which they had been charged by the Bandra Police with dacoity accompanied with the murder of Jankibai and her two sons Pandia and Kashia in their hut at Borivli have been committed to the Thana Criminal Sessions by Mr. D. S. Modak, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Bandra.

In the course of his committal order His Worship observes that the pardon granted to the approver, Arjun Bhiwa, was a conditional one, the principal stipulation being that he made a thoroughly clean breast of all the facts and circumstances in connection with the crime. His Worship, however, doubted if the approver had spoken the whole truth. Anyhow his evidence was held to be "better in quality and quantity" than the other evidence.

As regards Arjun the father of the approver the Court suspected he must have taken part in the crime and probably to escape the consequences of his guilt he had hanged himself.

IMPERSONATING A CLUB STEWARD.

ACCUSED PUNISHED HEAVILY.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Friday before Mr. H. P. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Karnick charged Sydney Herbert Stewart alias S. H. Humphrys with cheating on three counts.

Mr. R. A. Spence, Deputy District Grand Master, Bombay, said, the accused came to him on the 15th January last and represented himself as a member of the "Lodge Mayo" at Rawalpindi and said he had secured a post at Rawalpindi but had no money for his fare. Accused asked witness to help him from the Bombay District Grand Lodge to the extent of Rs. 100. Witness accordingly paid the accused Rs. 100 for which he passed a receipt. After two days witness again received a letter from the accused stating that he was dying ill and requesting to accommodate him with a further loan. A sum of Rs. 6 was again given for which the accused passed a receipt. Later on, however, it was learnt that the accused was not a member of the "Lodge Mayo."

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to suffer four months rigorous imprisonment on each count, the sentence to run concurrently. He was also sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment for cheating Messrs. Joyce and Co. in respect of Rs. 100.

DEVELOPMENT CHAWLS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I should feel obliged if you would kindly publish these few lines in Saturday's issue of the "Chronicle" (7th instant), just to submit a "new scale" of rents to be charged for Development Directorate chawls from 1st of April, 1925. I have worked out the figures in right earnest, from September, 1923, and have known all about the cost and other charges incurred by the Development Department, for each chawl consisting of 8 (one-room) tenements; and so, I am in a position to state that Sir Lawless Hepper, the Director of the "Development Directorate," will be pleased to fix a monthly rent, per room as follows: Rs. 8-8 for the *ground* floor; Rs. 9 for the 1st floor; Rs. 9-8 for the 2nd floor and Rs. 10 for the 3rd floor, instead of *the present scale of rent*, at Rs. 9-8; Rs. 10; Rs. 10-8; and Rs. 10-8, respectively. The *new scale of rent*, I am sure, will be highly approved of by Sir Lawless, being based on "*Pukka*" figuring work, and I only pray that he may be so generous as to treat sympathetically the helpless poor tenants, from whom Sir Lawless will ever earn their heartfelt gratitude.—Yours, etc.,

NARAYENRAO KULKERNY.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A monthly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House, 223, Girgaum Back Road Bombay, 4.

BAWLA MURDER

A NEW SUSPECT BROUGHT TO BOMBAY

WEEKS STILL FOR MAGISTERIAL ENQUIRY.

During the last two days no further development in regard to the Malabar Hill outrage has taken place though the C. I. D. police are as active as before to prepare their case for magisterial enquiry. On Friday afternoon an Inspector of C. I. D. brought in a motor car a middle aged Indian whose description tallied with that of Kishanlal Narayen Vora who was arrested at Ratlam and was expected in Bombay some time this week. Although the police authorities refuse to enlighten the Press representatives with any further information on the subject, it is presumed that he is Kishanlal Vora, the medical storekeeper of B. B. and C. I. Railway at Colaba.

After the Coroner's inquest on Mr. Bawla's death the public are getting impatient to hear more details of this cold-blooded outrage, but the C. I. D. police have a mass of evidence which they would take at least six to eight weeks to sift and prepare the case for a regular magisterial enquiry.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 6.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Alexander Marr has been nominated a member of the Legislative Assembly. Mr. H. P. Duval has resigned his membership of the Assembly.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. L. Clorfield is posted as Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. C. Kennedy of the National Bank of India, Calcutta, and C. Macleod of Deanstone Tea Estate, are appointed on the Indian Tea Cess Committee *vice* Messrs. R. L. Hird and J. Reid respectively.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Major-General R. Heard, Surgeon-General with the Government of Bengal, is granted eight months' leave and Lieut.-Col. R. P. Wilson officiates for him. Mr. R. B. Ewbank, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Education, Health and Lands, is placed on deputation in England from 2nd January.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Rules for the working of trains on electrified section of railways are published.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

Dr. E. H. Pascoe, Director, Geological Survey of India, is granted leave for eight months with effect from 9th March next and Dr. L. L. Fermor, Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, officiates for him.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.

In the share market jutes opened to-day without any change and there was not much support by buds for the speculative shares. Enquiry for the hundred rupees stocks also was very limited in extent. In coals dealings in this section revealed no changes on a moderate turnover. In teas with sellers predominating prices were inclined to be easier. In miscellaneous the volume of business was rather small without any fresh features. Government securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—Three and half per cent. Government Paper 66/10, five per cent. War Loan 1929-47 94/6, five per cent. loan 1945-55 98/4, five and half per cent. War Bonds 1928 103/13.

Cottons:—Kesoram pref. 66/8, New Ring 394.

Jutes:—Birla pref. 79/8, Caledonia 585, Champdany 208, Clive 44/12, Fort Gloster 377, Fort William 426/8, Hooghly 89/8, Howrah 44/8, Rukmuchand ord 10, India 250, Kinnison 983, Lawrence 659/8, National 30/8, Northbrook 60, Reliance 61/8, Standard 477/8, Union 641/8, Wavorley 7/12

Coals:—Bansjorah 13/8, Burra Dhemo 5, Burrakur 29, Patmohna 2/6, Sendra 17/4, Singaran B 1/2, Talcher 6 1/2.

Cements:—Bengal Potteries 2/4, C. P. Cements Re. 1.

Engineering Companies:—Burn and Co. six per cent. pref. 87, Indian Iron and Steel 34/8, Delhi Flour Mills 11/8.

Miscellaneous Companies:—British Indian Corporation pref. 4/10, Burma Finance and Mining 3/4, Firpo Ltd 16/8, Fraserpet Fibre Rupee one.

Tea Companies:—Batelli 6/2, Dhelakhat 15/4, East India 24/4, Grob 17/4, Jutlibari 17/4.

SPECIAL SALE OF KHADI.

Some pieces of Tadpatri Khadi for shirting, Coating and Dhotties, Prices 48 in. and under -/12/-, 48in. and above -/13/- per yard and Chhintts from 8 and above less 25 per cent discount can be had at the Bombay Provincial Khadi Board, Congress House, at the Junction of 223 Girgaum Back Road and Proctor Road Bombay, 4.

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NOTICE TO AGENTS.

Agents whose statements of account upto 31st December, 1924 are in arrears are hereby informed that if these are not received before the 15th instant, their agency will be discontinued without further notice.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

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The Bombay Chronicle

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1925.

"THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

We are happy to announce that from to-day the price of the "Bombay Chronicle" will be reduced to an anna. The change will be better described as a restoration to the original price rather than as a reduction from the present. The "Bombay Chronicle" was started twelve years ago as an anna paper. The popularity that it won at the very outset as a fearless champion of the people's rights and an unfailing advocate of every good cause, big or small, was as phenomenal as it has been abiding. The result of this popularity was that one Bombay morning daily, the "Bombay Gazette", had to cease publication and another, the "Times of India" was compelled to reduce its price from four annas to one anna. But soon the War came with its unprecedented effect on prices which upset the calculations of all prudent businessmen and acute financiers. Prices of most articles soared to amazing heights, but more amazing than the rise in price of most commodities was the appreciation in value of paper which was more than five of six hundred per cent. The newspaper business was thus hit the hardest and the effect was felt most by the "Bombay Chronicle" with its large and increasing circulation. Despite these disheartening circumstances no efforts were spared to avoid, as long as possible, the burden of the unparalleled difficulties falling on the subscribers. It was only as a last resort that we entered into an understanding with the two existing English dailies for a simultaneous increase to two annas. The increase was meant to be a temporary one and was accompanied by an assurance that the earliest opportunity for the reversion to one anna would be availed of with the return to normal prices.

The pre-war level in prices has not yet been restored and, as a Nationalist paper, the "Bombay Chronicle" has had to labour under special difficulties of its own, thanks to the solicitous attention of those whose policies and doings it has been brought into being to examine and criticise in the public interest. The genesis, history and result of the recent defamation suit against "the Chronicle" are well-known and it is hardly necessary to emphasise the reaction of the result on its finances. "The Chronicle" has suffered because it performed what it considered to be its duty in the cause of the people. That duty it will continue to perform with the same zealous watchfulness and fearless persistence as it has displayed hitherto. Neither its founder nor those who have been associated with its conduct have regarded it, and regard it, as a mere profit-making concern and nothing else. They have conducted it as a national institution, which, while strictly observing every principle of sound and efficient management, should always be made to subserve national interests, above everything else. As a national institution there is nothing secret about its affairs and its strength consists in the strength of the people. At the hour of its need it has always received prompt support from true Nationalists. A striking proof of this is afforded by the readiness with which several individuals have come forward with financial aid not only to enable the paper to tide over its present difficulties but also to place it in a position of permanent financial stability. As an earnest of what the new management hope to do with all the available resources at their command and with the assurance of public support and encouragement, it has been decided immediately to restore the original price of one anna. The restoration will not in any way affect the efficiency of "The Chronicle" as a first-class newspaper or its effective advocacy of national aspirations. Not only will its present high standard in every respect be maintained, but continuous efforts will be made to introduce every possible improvement in its printing, to expand its news service and to add to its special attractive features.

There could be no more convincing proof of the hold which "The Chronicle" has won among the people than that afforded by the loyalty of its large number of subscribers and readers in spite of its price and the latter-day keen competition in the newspaper-world. "The Chronicle" has won this hold by its consistent adherence to the nationalist policy. It will continue to maintain that policy—the policy directed towards the freedom of India and the complete self-realisation of her people in every field of national life, the policy which identifies itself completely with the nationalist sentiments and aspirations of the people as expressed chiefly through the Indian National Congress. While we had no doubt as to the loyalty of our subscribers remaining unaffected, the restoration of the price to one anna is a proof that there is no desire on the part of the management to strain that loyalty to the point of unfairness. The strength of "The Chronicle" consists, as we have said, in the strength of the people. Encouraged by the recent unmistakable manifestations of public confidence it will strive to be, in an increasing measure, worthy of it.

MORAL LUNACY.

In their fight over the Ordinance in the Legislative Assembly, the Government have not only been routed, but also disgraced. They have sustained a salutary and well-deserved defeat by 58 votes to 45. Just before the division, Sir Alexander Muddiman made a pathetic appeal for conscientious voting; if the privilege had been accorded to the retinue of official voters, the censure would have been still more crushing. The Government, intoxicated as they are with the spirit of Tsarism, cannot be blind to the moral isolation of their stand. They are welcome to totter in pride, but the fall may yet be averted by penitent wisdom. The disaster was not due to any specific party-manoeuvre; it was the result of moral revulsion on the part of all self-respecting Indians. Sir Sivaswami Iyer, who supported Mahatma Gandhi's detention in jail, stood firm on the side of Mr. Duraswami Iyengar. Dr. Datta, a man singularly gifted with righteous perspective, voted for the repeal of the Ordinance and for sane ways of peace and national reconciliation. These men are not the sort who either swallow "manufactured opinion" or show the white feathers to mobs. The Government of India may, in their aberration, imagine that it is the world that has gone mad, but the significance of their discomfiture must be patent to the meanest bureaucrat. When the Ordinance Bill was thrown out in the Bengal Council, officials affected to believe that loyal hearts had been cowed down by the hooded spectres of anarchism. The voting at Delhi confutes all such pretence. The repudiation of official terrorism is universal. There is an unpopular system of government refusing to reform itself, but seeking to suppress the natural consequences of its existence with the bludgeon and the blunderbuss. As Pandit Motilal says, the resistance of Government must be based upon naked brute-force if they spurn so convincing a demonstration of public opinion. When Lord Lytton commended the Ordinance Bill to the Bengal Legislative Council he confessed that the persuasion of the public was indispensable to the validity of the measure. Let us recall his words:—

> "Any Government which seeks to employ exceptional measures to deal with exceptional conditions *must satisfy the general public* that the special powers will only be used to deal with the special circumstances and that all reasonable safeguards have been provided against their abuse or their application to ordinary political activities.

The Government have had repeated evidence of their failure to "satisfy the general public." The general public stand to lose more through anarchic upheaval than half-a-dozen officials who, according to the Home Member, are being sheltered alternately by Providence and the Police. What, then, are the professions of Government save an advertisement of moral bankruptcy?

Panait Motilal's indictment was formidable, shattering; Sir Alexander fled before him with melancholy adjurations about tempest and famine and murder and rapine and rivers of blood. The Government case has been argued to extinction. Three pleas stand out in the official case. Firstly the extent of anarchism is terrible; secondly, it is no mean crisis when British instincts consent to the muzzling of liberty; thirdly, there is no way of meeting the danger save through repression and police-law. If anarchists exist in the country the danger is as great as the existence, which is chemically demonstrable, of a trace of alcohol in a glass of lemonade; they can be dealt with under the Ordinary Law which must not be supplemented for the sake of police-inefficiency. We cannot trust Anglo-Indian judgment, ever liable to panic. The Punjab disturbances were, in a historic lie, described as a rebellion by a bench of cool-headed investigators. The greater the terror, the greater the magnificence of triumph—and the wider the latitude of licence. A tiny speck of difficulty is exaggerated by them as a momentous crisis. Such is the infirmity of the bureaucratic profession. Pandit Motilal answered, case by case, point by point, the allegations of terror against witness and jury. The Anglo-Indian trusts the bureaucrat; we look into the facts and we cannot hold our peace against Executive outrage. Nearly a hundred men were arrested in Calcutta; not one has been tried or given an opportunity of refuting allegations. There was a night of sweeping house-searches and no arms could be found; and the "Times of India" has to borrow from the "Englishman" some old wives' tales about arsenals in Calcutta, discovered or invented by the police. And when young men, like S. C. Bose and Anil Baran Ray, distinguished for candour and patriotism, are defamed in the open and hauled across the Bay for incarceration, are we to applaud the wisdom and righteousness of the Government?

We are next told by democrats like Colonel Crawford that their British instincts revolt against repression, but the danger to the State constrains them nobly to consent. Since they have consented, the danger must be presumed to be terrific. Their "natural repugnance" to strong action has not been very evident in the counsel of Europeans in India as a general rule. When it is the liberty of the "foreigner" and the "native" that is subordinated for the sake of the Empire, law and order or things pertaining to his own pomp and profit, the Englishman is willing to stretch a point in favour of didactic violence. He is a splendid defender of his own liberty. But when it is India or Egypt, the Englishman's "natural repugnance" is against the democratic presumption of the local inhabitant who ought to be taught his place. The Englishman in India who indulges in the imperial essay of kicking a "native" with an over-grown spleen has a better chance of exoneration than a cad in London who is hauled before the Court for maltreating a dog. Let us hear less of the pained mood of consent on the part of Anglo-Indians and the further inference that he must be in the right when he bears up the sorows of Repression, manfully. It is no more relevant, and no less nauseating, than the advice that Lord Reading's knowledge of the law will serve as prop and consolation for S. C. Bose while rotting in Burma. Nor, lastly, is it sense to pretend that licence to the police and the abrogation of judicial protection for citizens, constitute the means of solving the national problem. For a land ruled as India is, the bill of revolutionary violence is wonderfully negligible, and the message of non-violence has stifled the effect of provocation. It is criminal lunacy on the part of Britain to dream of peace in India divorced from justice and freedom; nor indeed to wash her hands of the stain of innocent blood in episodes of this kind. In a trenchant speech, Mr. Goswami has exposed the procovation and offence of the system that breeds revolt and seeks to suppress symptoms without purging itself of the sources of the malady. The Assembly has done its duty in condemning the godless expedients of the bureaucracy to further a wrong system without the light of introspection. The lesson of the disaster must be dear even to Sir Alexander Muddiman as he bends down to draw another breath from the white flower of his bureaucratic conscience. Will the lesson be lost upon them?

Notes of the Day.

To-day's Meeting.

We would draw the earnest attention of the public to the meeting to be held this afternoon at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall when the provisions of the New Rent Bill will be considered. In less than a fortnight, the Bombay Legislative Council will meet and it is up to the tenants to see that their case does not go by default. The propertied classes cannot be expected to throng in large numbers to protest against the arbitrary division of tenements on the eighty-five-rupee basis or to extend the Rent Act until conditions are normalised. When Mr. K. F. Nariman introduced his Bill for the protection of residential premises occupied by tenants, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir coaxed him to withdraw it on the assurance that a satisfactory Bill would be framed by Government themselves. The Bill is unsatisfactory because it splits the interests of the tenants and fails to give protection to tenants who pay more than Rs. 85. Sub-letting is an evil difficult to be legislated out, but no effort has been made to meet it either. Lastly there is no hope whatever for the protection of tenants occupying business-premises. The lure of a compromise between landlords and tenants has exhausted its purpose. It is for the tenants to consider their needs and agitate for just, if not generous, treatment. In a meeting of tenants, we cannot expect any glittering array of baronets and others of the propertied aristocracy. They have the Landlords' Association whose propaganda had, by a series of unfortunate circumstances, won in the Council, last time. This time the tenants should act, having profited by the failures and false moves of the last contest.

Pace in Progress.

Patriotism, said Dr. Johnson, is the last refuge of a scoundrel: absence of education—as though it were due to some other agency—is the classic apology of the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy for denying beneficent measures of social reform. With a touching solicitude for the liberty of the drinker—apparently the only liberty which Government in this country are anxious to safeguard—the Government refuse to think of eradicating so civilised an innovation as the State-fostering of drink-habit. The Commissioner of Excise with elaborate gloominess, as we showed the other day, is nervous about the effects of the excise policy. There is no novelty about the reason of this fear. The benevolent bureaucracy's action has, as usual, far outstripped the moral education of the hapless people. "Temperance movements and temperance teaching are very far behind in their efforts to prepare the people for the situation which rapid executive measures of Government have created." So says the Excise Commissioner. For ourselves, we hold that these periodic outbursts of interested apprehension are a trifle exaggerated. The usual inertia of the mass of citizens combined with the irresponsible traditions and unresponsive character of the governing system are sufficient to smother the impatient enthusiasm of those who would bring the millennium within a few months. Only when popular apathy is overcome, the obstructive proclivities of the bureaucracy counteracted and the opposition of the vested interests checked, can any progressive idea be translated into terms of a social policy. To pretend that there is a danger of premature reform is to ignore the fact that procrastination is a more subtle and constant danger than precipitance in matters of social reform.

Malevolent Neutrality.

But to be severely practical. The Commissioner who deplores the absence of a vigorous temperance movement has no word of appreciation to spare for Gandhiji's movement of national purification which influenced the illiterate masses of the province more intimately than any cramming of copy-book maxims could have done even when Government deem popular education a fit subject for their majestic attention. Have the authorities actively sympathised with the awakening of the "backward" communities manifested in such expressions as the "Devi" movement? Gandhiji, with his belief in reforming society by moral persuasion of the individual rather than by artificial and mechanical devices of governmental action, advocated the method of picketing which, as he said, is a duty the citizen must discharge, when he is not helped by the State. But people who in Europe dare not oppose the right of picketing for merely preventing "blacklegs" from working threw up their hands in horror at this methtod of effecting voluntary prohibition. Non-co-operation, however, apart, how have the Government encouraged what they consider "legitimate" temperance movement? The attitude of the Excise Department towards non-official temperance workers has been far from sympathetic or helpful and they are denied the right of inspecting liquor shops. Nor is the Government's indifference towards temperance education less remarkable. The Excise Committee criticised this attitude which is illustrated by the fact that they took eleven years to introduce only three lessons on temperance in the vernacular readers. No wonder, they have taken seven years to carry out the Bombay Council's resolution on local option and nearly twenty years to make an explicit declaration of their policy on a question which Government consider a fiscal proposition, but which the people regard as a moral issue.

LAKSHMI VS SARASWATI.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

That widely read writer, H. G. Wells, who wrote the "Outline of History" for the benefit of his sons as he found no good text-book on the subject, who has also written an educational novel, has lately published "The Story of a Great Schoolmaster" (F. W. Senderson) which will appeal to all in India who are interested in education. Wells during his very busy active life has certainly met a great variety of men, but he has no hesitation in saying that Sanderson was "beyond question the greatest man" he ever knew with any degree of intimacy. That is very high praise, and we naturally ask why Wells thinks him so. It may be said in a few words that Sanderson was not an ordinary schoolmaster believing either in compulsion or competition, but a dynamical, creative, co-operative democratising teacher whose ideal and principles were as follows:

A New World.

"A hundred years ago Man and Nature as we think of them to-day were unexplored by science, to-day a new world, a new creation. Industrial life has developed, machinery, discovering, inventions—steam engine, gas engine, dynamo-electrical machinery, telegraphy, radioactive bodies, tremendous openings-out of chemistry, biology, economics, ethics. All new. These are Thy works, O God, and tell of Thee. Not now only may we search for Thy presence in the places where Thou wert wont in days of old to come to man. Not there only. Not now only in the stars of heaven; or by the seashore, or in the waters of the river or of the springs, among the trees, the flowers, the corn and wine, on the mountain or in the plain; not now only dost Thou come to man in Thy works of art, in music, in literature; but Thou, O God, dost reveal Thyself in all the multitude of Thy works; in the workshop, the mine, the laboratory, in industrial life. No symbolism here, but the Divine God. A new Muse is here

> "Mightier than Egypt's tombs,
> Fairer than Greece's, Roma's temples,
> Prouder than Milan's statued, spired cathedral,
> More picturesque than Rhenish castle-keeps,
> We plan even now to raise, beyond them all,
> Thy great cathedral, sacred Industry, no tomb
> A keep for life."

And the builders, a mighty host of men: Homeric heroes, fighting against a foe, and yet not a foe, but an invisible, impalpable thing wherein the combatant is the shadow of the assailant." (p. 84).

Purpose of Man.

The biological purpose of man is "to take his part in the making of his kind, and he is to keep it for guard it—that is, he is to conquer the jungle in it, to prevent it from roving wild again, from reverting to the jungle, from losing law and order, from becoming unruly and disorderly, from breaking loose and running amok. He is to bring and maintain order out of the tangle of things, he is to diagnose diseases, he is to co-ordinate the forces of nature, he is above all things to reveal the spirit of God in all the works of God." He is not here "simply to enjoy life, his end is not pleasure.....or happiness." He is to live a self-sacrificing life, not a selfish, acquisitive or possessive life. The Seven Beatitudes are incongruous with the "Rule Brittania" spirit. (pp. 57 and 69). "Efficiency, I believe, is entirely contained within the first or quantitative law of thermodynamics. But entropy based on the more elusive qualitative law is concerned with the quality which leads to the giving up of life to others. We must see to it that whatever the efficiency may be, the entropy of industry be high." (P. 98).

Cooperation—Not Competition.

"Competition destroys the creative, inventive life and is the seat of unrest" (P. 99) To change from competition to co-operation a League of Nations is necessary and also

(Continued on page 11.)

GREEK PATRIARCH

QUESTION, ENTIRELY INTERNAL

TURKEY REJECTS REFERENCE TO HAGUE.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Constantinople.—The Turkish reply to the Greek note in connection with the expelled Patriarch has been presented to the Greek Charge D'Affairs at Angora. It rejects the suggestion as regards reference of dispute to the Hague Court and insists that the question is entirely an internal one and any intervention of an outside body, therefore, would be intolerable. Reuter.

THE MOSUL FUSS.

BRITISH ALLEGATIONS CONTESTED.

LONDON, Feb. 5

Genova.—The Turkish reply to the British protest as regards the objectionable Mosul experts mentioned yesterday has been published by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. It contests the British allegations and describes the experts as good Turkish patriots who worked in the interest of retaining Mosul for the mother-country just as the Britishers worked for the retention of Mosul in the British mandate and adds that both the experts are very popular in Mosul Vilayet.—Reuter.

TURKISH ASSESSOR'S EXPERTS.

BRITISH GOVT'S OBJECTION.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 5.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, the Foreign Secretary has addressed the following statement to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for communication to the Council of the League regarding the presence with the Turco-Iraq frontier Commission of two former residents of the Mosul Vilayet whose return there has caused much resentment. "The first intimation that the Turkish Assessor on the Frontier Commission would be accompanied by experts was received by the British High Commissioner in Baghdad on January 8th. The names were not given and it only became known on the arrival of the Commission at Baghdad on January 16th that they were two notorious outlaw inhabitants of Mosul Vilayet who had recently attempted to stir up the local population to rebellion against the Mandatory Power and the Iraq Government. Their presence has caused much resentment locally and their objectionable proceedings in the past must be well-known to the Turkish Government in view of the specific information communicated by the British delegate to the Constantinople Conference last May. The High Commissioner in Baghdad protested on January 17th to the Frontier Commission which subsequently told him they themselves had protested strongly to the Turkish Assessor against such persons being chosen to accompany him. The Turkish Assessor promised to place the matter before his Government and gave an undertaking that meanwhile the experts should not go anywhere except in his company or under his orders. His Majesty's Government also protested direct to the Turkish Government through the British representative at Constantinople, but have received no reply."—B.O.W.

EXAGGERATION RECTIFIED.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

The Foreign Office has issued the text of Mr. Chamberlain's telegram to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, mentioned on the 4th instant in which he describes the two experts as notorious out law inhabitants of Mosul Vilayet and not as ex-convicts.—Reuter.

COMMISSIONS TELEGRAM TO TURKISH GOVT.,

LONDON, Feb. 5.

The Secretary-General of the League has published the text of the telegram sent by the Mosul Commission to the Turkish Government on the subject of two Turkish assessors to whom objection has been taken. The Telegram outlines the steps taken to protect them from molestation and hopes that these will be considered sufficient, but if the employment of assessors of the two high contracting parties render the Commission's task more difficult the commission may be compelled to contemplate dispensing with their assistance.—Reuter.

RUSSIAN ARMY.

NEW COMMISSAR'S ORDER.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Moscow.—On the occasion of his taking up the duties of the Commissar for War in succession to M. Trotsky, M. Frunse has issued an order to the army and navy, in the course of which he dwells on the necessity of strengthening the union between the workers and peasants. He says that this end is now being sought by transition to the militia system. The army continues to decrease in numbers, but increase in efficiency. The Soviet Union has always been striving to establish peace, but the security of the Union was recently threatened by efforts to create groups of Powers hostile to the Soviet. The Red Army should increase its efficiency in order to be ready to repel dangers threatening peaceful labours of the citizens of the Soviet Union.—Reuter.

KHILAFAT CONGRESS

INDIAN DELEGATES' POSITION

READY TO PARTICIPATE.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Cairo.—The Indian Moslem Commission visited to-day the Rector of Alazhar Mosque, who is President of the Cairo Khilafat Committee. The Rector asked the Commission if it was ready to participate in the projected general Moslem Khilafat Congress in Egypt in 1926 and the Commission replied in the affirmative. The Rector also inquired with regard to the result of the Commission's visit to the Hedjaz and the Commission replied that official documents were exchanged with the Jeddah Government and Ibn Saud, and they would be published when the Commission reached India.—Reuter.

IBN SAUD'S MAIN ATTACK.

WHEN IT IS COMING?

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Jeddah.—Various dates have been mentioned for Ibn Saud's main attack, but hitherto it has not materialised. The Hedjaz authorities are somewhat perplexed, but appear to have gained confidence to be able to defend the town successfully.—Reuter.

INDIAN HEDJAZ DELEGATION.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Cairo.—The Indian Moslem Commission from Jeddah has arrived here and paid a visit to Sherifali Pasha, ex-Emir of Mecca after which it proceeded to Hotel Heliopolis where it is staying as the Emir's guests.—Reuter.

EARLDOM TO ASQUITH.

PRECAUTIONARY TITLE.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 5.

Mr. Asquith has assumed the title of Earl of Oxford and Asquith.—Reuter.

The revived title of the Earl of Oxford which it was proposed should be conferred on Mr. Asquith having been regarded in many quarters as open to possible claim by persons who may trace connection with the ancient holders of the title it is understood that Mr. Asquith has elected to be styled "Earl of Oxford and Asquith".—(B.O.W..)

ROY EXPELLED FROM FRANCE.

"IMPUDENT INJUNCTION OF BRITISH IMPERIALISM."

LONDON, Feb. 6.

The "Morning Post's" Paris correspondent says that Mr. M. N. Roy, the Indian Communist, who was expelled from Germany at the end of 1923, was arrested to-day in a street in Paris and expelled from France as an undesirable Communist. The journal "L'Humanite" strongly protests against the French Government's action and alleges that the French Government is acting "in obedience to the impudent injunction of British Imperialism."—Reuter.

ABOLISHING SLAVERY.

NEPAL'S EFFORTS APPRECIATED.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Following the appeal of the Maharaja of Nepal to his people to abolish slavery, the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society has forwarded to the Maharaja a resolution expressing warm appreciation at his noble action and assuring him that public opinion will watch with admiration and sympathy the efforts he proposes to make to carry out the reforms outlined in his speech to the notables of Nepal at Khatmandu. The Society states that not within living memory has such a remarkable step been spontaneously taken by any Government with regard to slavery.—Reuter.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor of Burma accompanied by Sir Ludovic Porter, Mr. Lewishon, Chief Secretary, Captain Gamble, Private Secretary and Captains Muir and Craster returned on Thursday to Rangoon.

It is understood that His Excellency the Governor of Burma is going on leave for four months in the last week of March.

Captain and Mrs. C. Smithgate arrived at Government House, Bombay, on Friday.

The Governor of Bombay presided at a public meeting on account of the death of the late Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim on Friday.

The Governor of Bombay attended the Fete on the Yacht Club on Friday.

HANDS OFF!

AMERICANS WITHDRAW

OPIUM CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Geneva.—In view of the developments already known the American Delegation has withdrawn from the Opium Conference.—Reuter.

INDIA AND OPIUM.

INCREASING DISLIKE OF THE EVIL

Mr. C. F. Andrews cabled to "The Manchester Guardian" as follows on January 12:—

The Christian Church in India has repeatedly and emphatically condemned the Indian opium traffic. The National Christian Council recently carried out an important investigation whose findings were unanimously accepted at a general meeting.

Mass opinion in India on the subject does not yet exist, but enlightened Indians increasingly dislike and are conscious of the evil of opium-eating. Reforming minds of India are giving attention to the problem more and more every month. The restrictions which the facts demand would not be followed by any outcry or mass opposition if only because those who are most able to sway the masses have definitely ranged themselves in favour of such restrictions. These findings agree with Mahatma Gandhi's written opinion. He writes:

"If the whole of the opium traffic were stopped to-day and the sale restricted to medical use only, I know there would be no agitation against it worth the name. Furthermore, from the moral standpoint there is no defence of the Indian opium policy."

With regard to the Mahatma's statement, hardly any serious-minded Indian leader would doubt its accuracy or oppose it.

EGYPTIAN MILITARY BUDGET

INDISSOLUBLE TIES WITH SUDAN.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Cairo.—A Council of Ministers' communique states that it has been decided that the War Ministry Budget for 1925/6 should be drawn up exactly on similar lines to the budget of 1924/5. It will show separately what concerns the Egyptian army in Egypt, the whole of the balance being appropriated to the army in the Sudan. It says the Egyptian Government considers the army in the Sudan as part of the Egyptian army charged with the defence of the Sudanese provinces, which are united with Egypt by indissoluble ties.—Reuter.

LANDSLIDE ON RAILWAY LINE.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 5.

The main railway line from London to Folkstone and Dover was completely blocked to-day by a landslide which occured near Ashford. The trains for the Continent had to be diverted by way of Canterbury which entailed some delay.—(B.O.W.)

CABLE ITEMS

In the Rugby Hospitals Cup Guys beat St. Bartholomews by 8 points to 3 at Richmond.—Reuter.

In the Association Cup replay Leicester beat Newcastle by one goal to nil.—Reuter.

The death is announced of Mr. Arnold White, who was an author and social reformer. He was 77 years old. He travelled in America and Europe.—Reuter.

Melbourne, Feb. 6.—The Cruisers "Sydney" and "Brisbane" under the command of Admiral Hall Thompson sailed to-day for Singapore.—Reuter.

JOB FOR GIANTS

ST. PAUL'S RE-CONSTRUCTION

SURVEYOR'S SCHEME.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Mr. John Todd, City Corporation Surveyor who served a "Dangerous structure" notice on the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's outlined to the pressmen to-day a scheme to save St. Paul's which, he said, "will make you gasp." He said two hundred-thousand was absolutely useless; his scheme would cost two millions, take twelve years to carry out, would hold the dome in the present position with temporary supports, take down and rebuild the present rotten piers which owing to Wrens' inferior filling carried thrice the weight that a solid portland stone should. Mr. Todd would make a great round base of concrete six and half feet thick under the Cathedral. It "was no boys' job, but another labour of Hercules."—Reuter.

"JOB FOR GIANTS."

LEAFIELD, Feb. 5.

Mr. John Todd, Surveyor of the City of London, who in December served a notice on the authorities of St. Paul's Cathedral declaring the building dangerous has unfolded to the press his scheme to make the Cathedral safe "for a thousand years." The scheme is indeed a bold one and Mr. Todd himself declares that it is a "job for giants." He says that no repairs of the existing piers which support the great dome would suffice and continues "What you have to do is in effect something equivalent to taking off the dome from the top of the piers, pulling down the piers, rebuilding them and putting the super-structure back again. You cannot take the dome down. If you once took it down you would never be able to put it back again and all sentiment and glamour attached to the work of Sir Christopher Wren, the great architect of the Cathedral, would have vanished. What could you do equivalent to taking down the dome? You could temporarily hold the dome up in its present position. Then you could take down the piers and rebuild them, then remove the temporary supports and gently lower the whole dome to something like three-thousandths of an inch to the new piers. You could thus have Wren's building just as Wren built it with the exception that the dome would be three-thousandths of an inch lower in position than it is now and the actual material would be sound modern stuff. Whether the Cathedral authorities would agree to such proposals is, however, very doubtful as their committee of experts have recently expressed the opinion that the safety of the Cathedral can be secured by repairing the piers and that an attempt to remove the piers from beneath the dome would be disastrous.—B.O.W.

FLOW OF GOLD STREAM.

BIG SHIPMENT FROM AMERICA.

Some indication that a gold stream may be beginning to flow back from America to Europe and elsewhere is afforded by the weekly bullion letter of Messrs. Samuel Montagu which shows that during the week gold valued (all in thousands of dollars) at 50,314 has been announced as engaged for shipment from New York compared with 11,110, the previous week. The former amount includes 17,989 for Australia, 17,775 for India, 5,000 for Berlin, 4,700 for "Europe and Far-East" 2,800 for Europe and 1,500 for Holland.—Reuter.

The Bombay Chronicle

AT

ONE ANNA

FROM TO-DAY

The "Bombay Chronicle"

WILL BE SOLD AT ONE ANNA.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION WILL BE:—

	LOCAL	MOFUSSIL
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

SUBSCRIPTION TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES WILL BE RS. 30 PER YEAR.

¶ Unexpired Subscriptions paid in advance at the old rate will be extended at the new rate.

NO NEED OF ORDINANCE.

ORDINARY LAW SUFFICIENT.

POLICE AND "AGENTS PROVOCATEURS" EXPOSED.

GOVERNMENT CASE DEMOLISHED.

PANDIT MOTILAL'S SPEECH IN THE ASSEMBLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 6.

Pandit Motilal Nehru in rising to support Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar's resolution against the Bengal Ordinance in the Legislative Assembly, to-day, said he did not propose to trouble the House about the primary duty of the State to protect the rights of the people. "I know the utter fuility of basing any argument upon rights which in spite of royal proclamations and repeated assurances, we know we do not possess and cannot enjoy under an alien Government; the sole sanction of which lies not in will of the people, but in naked brute force." The Pandit said he would therefore, confine himself to examining the material placed before the House by the Home Member and to expose the hollowness of those grounds. He would go direct to the facts or rather the mixture of the fiction placed before the House and show that there was no justification whatever for the promulgation of the Ordinance. The Government case, he began, was that there was a widespread and deep-seated movement of revolutionary character which aimed at overthrowing the British Government by murder of its officers and terrorism. It might be freely granted that there was revolutionary movement and that there was some organization which directed its operation. The question was whether that movement was deep-seated to call for such an extraordinary action and the suppression of the ordinary criminal law. He hoped to show that no such case been made out by the Home Member. Now the Government case had been tersely put by Lord Lytton in a resolution explaining the reason for issuing the Ordinance. The Bengal Government said "terrorism of witnesses and juries, the failure of juries through fear to return verdicts in accordance with evidence, the murder of witnesses and persons who have confessed or turned King's evidence and the fear of witnesses to disclose facts within their knowledge, all combine to render justice unobtainable under the existing law. These have already operated in more than the recent case."

Pandit Motilal said he would proceed to test the accuracy of his statement and would refer one by one the string of cases quoted by Government in justification of the Ordinance. In May 1923 a dacoity was committed near Howrah and this was stated to have marked the opening of the campaign of terrorism by revolutionaries. This case was entirely false. It was fabricated by the Police and was supported by perjured evidence. The Calcutta Weekly Notes showed that the dacoity was based on a family quarrel and that the approver who said that he had driven the car when asked to drive the car could not do so. This was the case which was made out by the police to show that there was a revolutionary movement in Bengal. Mr. B. C. Pal had referred to this point rather playfully. Pandit Motilal considered it a serious matter. "It shows what was the genesis of this terrorist movement in Bengal after 1919. It shows that your Police is unscrupulous. It shows that it was so far gone into the depth of depravity that it will let go the real assassin who has nothing whatever to do with anything political, but in order to bring a movement into discredit would go to the length of manufacturing cases and implicating persons whom they say marked the beginning of terrorism." The next case quoted was the Uttadingi Post Office case. He did not find this case as having been dealt with independently, but found it included in the Alipore Conspiracy Case. In this case the so-called approver broke down and the judge and the jury agreed after a protracted trial and acquitted the accused. "I ask, in the name of commonsense, could any jury in the world have committed persons of conspiracy when the evidence of the most important witness before them was clearly fabricated and clearly perjured?" What happened after. As soon as these persons were acquitted and they came out to the court verandah they were again arrested under Regulation III of 1818. The Police Court knew something about Regulation III and wanted the sanction of the Governor-General and of the Governor. It was not there. These persons were, therefore, arrested under Section 54 of the Cr. P. C. and in the meantime the Governor-General's orders under Regulation III were available. Next came the Sankritollah Murder case. How could this be connected with the revolutionary movement. Look in this case appeared to be the principal objective. There could not be the least doubt, however, that the Day murder was a case of revolutionary crime. Both these murders were deplorable, but did these murders reveal a state of affair described by the Bengal Government in the extract he had read. "It was not the Police, but it were private citizens of Bengal who captured the assailants in both these cases and brought them to justice. What happened then witnesses came forward and gave evidence fearlessly upon which the jury and the judge convicted the accused who were sentenced to death. The highest punishment provided by law. Is there any ground for the pretence that justice is miscarried?"

Continuing Pandit Motilal Nehru said next there occurred a robbery in December 1923 when a property worth Rs 17,000 belonging to the Assam Bengal Railway was robbed. The robbers as usual had not been traced by the Police and the property had not been recovered, but while the Police were engaged in their investigation they struck upon persons possessing pistols. These were arrested by villagers or held up villagers. In one case said the Home Membr a Police Sub-Inspector was shot like a dog. "It is true a Sub-Inspector was shot down. Witnesses in this case gave evidence and the accused were convicted and sentenced. Even taking the case to have been prompted by some revolutionary organisation, where, I ask, is the justification for showing that the ordinary law has failed and justifying the promulgation of the Ordinance?"

Then by sheer accident the Police while engaged in manufacturing some other cases against innocent persons came across a bomb factory. The men were arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced. What more did they want? There was no witness in the case who showed any fear in giving evidence against any one of the accused and the jury did not feel shaken.

Then followed the Mirzapur Bomb Case. A bomb was thrown into a khadder shop. One person was killed and another seriously injured. The Police was not there. It was one man in the shop who chased and captured the assailant. The Police as usual turned up later. There was a case and one man was convicted.

Sir Alexander Muddiman:—There was no conviction.

Mr. Goswami:—Government withdrew the prosecution.

Resuming Pandit Motilal said a great deal had been made out of the murder of the acquitted person whose dead body was found in a railway line. It was said that he made a statement to the police. "Here was a man who was unanimously acquitted by a jury. I want to know when he made that statement to the Police implicating himself and others. Would he have gone and said soon after acquittal, I am very sorry the jury has acquitted me. Please take down my statement. How can a man believe that a person acquitted that way will go to the Police and make a statement? I should like to know also to whom and through what processes this man passed before he came to make a statement? (Laughter). These then are all the cases quoted by Government. There are some which undoubtedly show anarchical crime. I have admitted its existance from the outset, but where is the case where an approver has been murdered, where witnesses have failed to come forward, where juries have failed to return a verdict of guilty? What has been established on the other hand is that wherever there has been a case in which it was possible for private citizens of Bengal to help in capture of a criminal in prevention of crime they have come forward readily to assist even at the risk of their lives. Who are going to reward those men who have served the public in that way by putting them in the hands of the Police? In way you have done by this Ordinance. What is more serious is the reckless way in which the Police manufacture these cases. Look at the history of crime in other countries. You will find many more cases of this character have occurred and the crime there was put down by the ordinary law by the Police. Here the Police has proved wholly incompetent and has miserably failed in the discharge of its duty, the only case which stands to the credit of the Police is the accidental discovery of a bomb factory. (Laughter). The real fact is that all those phrases, those murders of witnesses, intimidation of juries and all the rest have been borrowed from the Rowlatt Report."

Whatever justification there was in the murder of a prisoner by his co-prisoners in 1908, but as Royal amnesty had been granted to all prisoners in 1919, Government would be stultifying itself by referring to pre. 1919 cases. Lord Lytton's Government had said that difficulties had arisen in "more than one recent case". "Show me," said the Pandit, "one single solitary instance of difficulties encountered about witnesses, juries and judge and threats to approvers of the nature referred to in the extract." Continuing Pandit Motilal said the extent to which these fictions could go was proved by Earl Winterton's reply to Mr. Scurr in the House of Commons when the noble Earl stated that there were cases in which there was murder of witnesses. The Home Member had said that prosecution would be undertaken when witnesses would come forward and there was a sense of security. The speaker maintained that witnesses had come forward already and given evidence.

Proceeding Pandit Motilal said the Home Member had stated that there were about

(Continued on page 11.)

LATE SIR CURRIMBHOY

LARGE-HEARTED PHILANTHROPIST

BOMBAY'S TRIBUTE TO PIONEER OF INDUSTRY.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held yesterday evening in the Town Hall to place on record the loss sustained by the city by the death of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim and to raise a suitable memorial to him. H. E. the Governor presided. Among those present were:—Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Jugmohandas Varjiwandas, Sir J. Jijibhoy, Sir Mahomed Hajibhoy, Sir Stanley Reed, Sir N. C. Macleod, Messrs. Cowasji Jehangir, C. V. Mehta, Ishwardas Lakhmidas, Framji Jijibhoy, J. Addyman, Meyer Nissim, R. D. Tata, N. V. Mandlik, M. A. M. Khan, R. M. Chinoy.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency said:—Sir Henry Macnaghten, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The occasion on which we have met here this afternoon is one that will awaken many memories among those of us who were fortunate enough to enjoy the friendship of the late Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, and when I was asked to preside at this meeting I very willingly consented to do so, not only out of my personal regard for the late Sir Currimbhoy, but also because it was clear to me that the meeting was being held at the express wish of the leading gentlemen of all classes and sections of the people of Bombay.

The late Sir Currimbhoy's memory will be cherished first of all within the circle of his personal friends and relatives, and I know well that by them he is and always will be remembered with the deepest affection. Although he was what is generally known as a self-made man, he never forgot his old friends: in the days of his greatest prosperity he continued to offer a share in his successful ventures to those who had held out a helping hand to him at the time when he was struggling to establish his position, and this is a trait in his character which I think we must admire.

He will be remembered also in the wider circle of those with whom he came in contact as the head of a great firm, from his competitors in the markets of the world down to the humblest workman in his mills. And here I would like to put forward a plea for the wider extension throughout the Bombay mills of those measures for the welfare of the workers which the late Sir Currimbhoy was one of the first to adopt. I feel that it is appropriate that I should do so on this occasion as it is a plea which would, I am sure, have commended his support, and there would have been few, if any, things that would have pleased him better than to know that this movement would draw strength from his example. Putting it on the lowest ground, experience of similar movements elswhere leads me to the conclusion that it pays to treat workmen well; but I wish to commend to all employers in Bombay the desirability of interesting themselves in their workmen, and trying to improve the conditions in which they live, not merely because it is, as I believe, a good business proposition, but on the grounds of that humanity which unites us all, and offers opportunities of service in which we can all take part without distinction of caste or creed. I know that many of our leading millowners are doing a great deal in this direction already; I greatly appreciate the efforts which they are making, and I trust that their example will be followed, and that the lot of the working men and women of Bombay will be steadily improved.

HIS CHARITIES.

By the public of Bombay, at large, the late Sir Currimbhoy will be remembered most of all for his charitable and philanthropic work, in which he has set an example not only to the wealthy men of his own community but to those of other communities in Bombay. He will also be remembered for all time on account of his munificent contributions to the cause of Education and particularly of Mahomedan education, and I can think of no more permanently useful purpose to which the wealthy members of any community can devote a share of their property. Particularly is this the case in the present stage of development of the community to which Sir Currimbhoy belonged. It has been impressed upon me throughout the whole Presidency that the Mahomedans living in the villages are frequently possessed of very little of this world's goods, but here in Bombay and in some of the larger cities the case is different, and I can assure my rich Mahomedan friends that any assistance they can give to the cause of Mahomedan education will be money well spent not only in the interests of their own community but in the wider interests of the country at large. To encourage them to take this step they have before them the example of the late Sir Currimbhoy, and I trust that there will be many who will follow in his footsteps according to their means.

Gentlemen, I do not wish to detain you further. I will leave to those who were privileged to have a longer and closer acquaintance with the late Sir Currimbhoy than I, to tell us something of his life and work.

SIR STANLEY REED.

Sir Stanley Reed, moved:—"That this meeting of the citizens of Bombay resolves to place on record its sense of profound grief at the great loss the City and the Presidency of Bombay have sustained by the death of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart. who as one of the foremost pioneers of industry and public spirited citizens of Bombay distinguished himself by his manifold activities in various branches of public life and by his large-hearted philanthropy won the esteem of all the communities."

He said:—There is a familiar quotation which warns us that what the good men do is of interred with their bones. May I dwell on that for a few moments, because it seems to me that it gives us a meter wherewith to gauge the value of the workmen do in this world. If it means anything surely it is this—that the true value of work depends on whether it is transitory or continuing, whether it is purely personal, or whether it is a work of foresight which persists long after the individual concerned is gathered to his fathers. If we apply this test to the life and work of the eminent citizen whose memory we are gathered here to honour, I am sure I shall carry you with me when I say that the language of this resolution errs on the side of restraint rather than of exaggeration. Sprung from the loins of one of those enterprising families of Cutch who for centuries carried the trading flag of India to foreign shores, true merchant adventurer when commerce demanded rare courage as well as shrewdness, Currimbhoy Ebrahim came to Bombay to carve out his own fortunes. In the stimulating atmosphere of this city of resolute enterprise, he grew into a pioneer in the then rich fields of Cathay and Japan, and he built up the great house which is to-day one of the biggest firms trading between India and the Far East. As soon as he had accumulated the necessary resources, he entered the field of manufacturing industry, and though I speak subject to correction, I believe that his firm to-day holds the commanding position in the textile activities of Bombay.

But these qualities, though they would in any circumstances have commanded our respect, would not have justified this meeting if they had stood alone. Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim not only made big money, but he spent with both hands. A man of the simplest tastes himself, a quiet and unostentatious gentleman, he gave wisely and well for the benefit of his own community and for the city he loved. The Prince of Wales' Museum and the Science Institute, to which he contributed noble sums, stand witness of his vision and are destined to play a great and permanent part in the educational life of our community.

Nor is that all. The rarest quality of the day is the power of inspiration. One of the greatest services which Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim rendered to our community was his capacity to inspire his sons with his own ideals of enterprise and service. In a famous speech in the House of Commons, on the occasion when Mr. Austen Chamberlain made his maiden speech, Mr. Gladstone in terms of moving eloquence spoke of the pride which a father must feel in hearing such a speech from such a son. We may be sure that in the autumn of his days, softened by filial devotion of the most touching character, Sir Currimbhoy found consolation on the approach of the Shadow in the sure knowledge that the ideals for which he had lived and worked were secure in the hands of the sons he left to carry on his enterprises and service. Many of us are privileged to own the friendship of those sons; many of us have felt a glow kindled when they, in all times of difficulty and need, acted just as their father would have wished them to act. But there is one we sadly miss, and whilst we mourn to-day the death of Sir Currimbhoy when his life's work was done, we feel too a sense of acute loss at the fell mishap which cuts off, on the threshold of his career, and when a great period of service for India was assured to him, that alert, honourable and intensely vivid friend, Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy.

When therefore we look back on the days of our life in Bombay, and my own go back for nearly thirty years, we are conscious, in contemplating the life of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, of an active and honourable career, devoted to the progress of this land and to the good of our citizens. We see that the good he did was not interred with his bones, but lives in the continuing power of his inspiration, both in the institutions he helped so generously to found, and in the spirit of those he left behind to carry on the good work. I therefore commend this resolution to your unanimous support.

MR. M. A. M. KHAN.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mohamed, in seconding, said:—

"It has been truly observed that the worth of a man is to be judged not only by his own acts and his doings but by his influence over others and the legacy of good name and the value of good acts which he leaves behind. Sir Currimbhoy has left a legacy of good acts and charitable deeds and has inspired every member of his family with that same spirit of charity and of being useful to their fellow men. He died at the ripe age of 84 loved by all and disliked by none. I need not refer this evening in any detail to his business enterprise. I am more concerned with what he did for others and more particularly for the Muslims of this Presidency. He was connected with the Anjuman-e-Islam of Bombay from the very start. For years he was Vice-President of the Anjuman and when the late Mr. Justice Tyabji died he was unanimously elected President of the Anjuman in 1907 a post which he filled with great distinction until June 1912 when he retired and was elected a Patron. I shall not trouble you with the scholarships which he founded for Muslim students. It is due to his munificence that we have to-day the Prince of Wales' Museum, and his princely donation of Rs. 4,50,000 has gone a long way in founding the Science Institute. Recently Rupees Ten lakhs in Government paper have been given to the University for founding scholarships to enable Muslim students to go out of India for purposes of study. The noble example set by the father has been followed by his sons. My own recollection is that in all subscription lists started in this City Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons' subscriptions are always amongst the highest and the earliest to be paid.

It is in the fitness of things that the services of Sir Currimbhoy should be commemorated and his name connected as it always will be with most of the charities now existing, should itself be commemorated by the furtherance of some charitable object which may hereafter be approved by the subscribers.

MR. MASANI.

Mr. R. P. Masani, supporting, said there was no question of more vital importance not only for the future of this city, but the future of all cities of the world, than the solution of the difficulties caused by the general dislocation of trade and wide-spread unemployment, and Sir Currimbhoy had done true nation-building work by increasing the production and developing the resources of this country. Their admiration for Sir Currimbhoy was the greater because he had a true and enlightened conception of the real position in which Capital and Labour should stand towards each other. He did a great deal for the amelioration of Labour in this city. But the days of exploitation of Labour by Capital were now over; it was rather the other way in these days. He hoped the memorial which they were going to raise would be devoted to the amelioration of the working classes.

The resolution was adopted.

A MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. J. Addyman moved:—

"That this meeting resolves that a suitable memorial be raised to the late Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart., and that a Committee consisting of the gentlemen to be named, with power to add to their number, be appointed to collect subscriptions and take all necessary steps in that behalf, and that the following gentlemen be appointed Secretaries and Treasurers of the said Committee, viz. (1) Mr. Meyer Nissim, (2) Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas, (3) Mr. R. M. Chinoy, (4) H. J. Davis and (5) Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy."

Mr. Addyman said he was glad to be associated with this resolution in connection with the late Sir Currimbhoy who was a great citizen and a great benefactor. He was always a generous giver and his gifts were princely; his regard for the welfare of his workmen was most prominent and no firm had done more for their workmen than the firm of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim.

Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas seconding said in the wider field of business and other activities, to which the late Sir Currimbhoy's energies were directed he distinguished himself by his great business qualities in which he always held aloft the standard of high commercial morality. He was a self-made man and though he amassed immense wealth, he also distributed it with a lavish hand among his less fortunate brethren. His catholic charities and philanthropy were so well known that it was not necessary for him to dilate upon them further.

The resolution was passed.

With a vote of thanks to the Sheriff and the Chairman of the meeting the proceedings terminated.

ILLFATED "WARCUTA."

THE FATAL ROCK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TRIVANDRUM, Feb. 6.

Report reaches here that the s. s. "Warcuta" ran aground on a rock at 2½ fathoms water within three furlongs off the coast between Leepuram and Cape Comorin at about 3 a.m., yesterday. It will be remembered that the "Zenia" was wrecked about 12 years ago at the same place. The "Warcuta" was registered at West Hartpod in 1918. She has a gross tonnage of 2,499.25 and a net tonnage of 1,426.58. The horsepower of the ship is 226 and the speed per hour is 9.4 knots. The length of the ship is 315 feet, width 43 and depth 23. She has a crew of 66 men, besides the Captain and three or four European officers. The ship is commanded by Captain Robert Addie. Wireless messages have been sent regarding the accident to different places. The crew and officers of the ship are trying to move her from the rock. Another steamer which passed some miles away from the "Warcuta" halted for a few minutes. It is said that messages were exchanged between the two. The captain is reported to have told that they hoped to leave the place soon.

ALL CREW SAFE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 6

Enquiries made at Madras in connection with the "Warcuta" show that all the crew are safe and the vessel has been refloated and that instead of Trivandrum she is now sailing for Colombo.

TRIVANDRUM, Feb. 6.

The s. s "Warcuta" propellor is slightly bent and she is taken to Colombo with the cargo.

SURAT MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

N. C. O'S CAPTURE MAJORITY OF SEATS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, Feb. 5.

The suspended Municipality of Surat is being resuscitated and elections for the same were held on Monday. Over 60 candidates were in the field for the 32 non-Mahomedan seats, of whom about 25 had joined the Nationalist Party consisting of Swarajists and Non-Co-operators.

The results were declared yesterday. They show that 15 Non-Co-operators have been elected, while most of the remaining are Independent Nationalists. Prominent among those defeated are Dewan Bahadur Thakorram, President of the Committee of Management of the Municipality, and Mr. Jivanbhai Bhagubhai who had stood in almost all wards.

VYCOM ROAD GRIEVANCE.

REDRESS IN CIVIL COURT,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TRIVANDRUM, Feb. 6.

In the Travancore Legislative Council today a resolution was brought forward by Mr. Kumaran, an Ezhava member, for opening of the Vycom road and similar roads in the State to all classes of Her Highnesses' subjects.

The Law Member, on behalf of the Government, said that any one who thought that prohibition was unlawful should seek redress in a Civil Court.

CAWNPORE CONGRESS.

EFFORTS AT ORGANISATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, Feb. 5.

The Provisional Sub-Committee to organise the Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress to be held at Cawnpore met yesterday afternoon at Cawnpore. A Finance Committee with Doctors Murarilal and Jawaharlal and Messrs. Ganesh Shankar Ramprasad Misra, Mannilal Avasthi, Phulchand and Ramkumar as members was formed. Doctor Murarilal was elected converner and Lala Phulchand as treasurer of the said committee. This committee was authorised to incur all expenses regarding the organization of the Reception Committee. It was also resolved that Dr. Murarilal be authorized to make all necessary expenses relating to Pandal tent. Another committee to do all propaganda work regarding the Reception Committee organization and enlist members thereof in the province was formed with Messrs. Purshottamdas Tandon, Murarilal, Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi, Ramaprasad Misra, Rafi Ahmad Qidwai, Mannilal Avasthi and Gaurishankar Misra as members.

MEETING OF LEADING MEN.

At seven in the night the meeting of about 150 leading men of Cawnpore was held in the local Marwari Vidyalaya under the presidentship of Sri Munnalal, a leading local Vakil. Dr. Murarilal explained to the audience the reasons for inviting the Congress to Cawnpore and appealed for their fullest support. Secretary Pandit Gaurishanker Misra briefly recounted the work done till then regarding the Reception Committee rganization. He showed the necessity of fullest support by U. P. citizens generally and Cawnpore citizens especially to make the Congress a success. He laid stress upon the plying of charkha by all, rich and poor and the enlistment as the Reception Committee members in thousands. Mr. Gaurishankar then moved a formal resolution offering on behalf of Cawnpore citizens all support and accepting all responsibility of holding the Congress at Cawnpore and crowning it with unprecedented success. While proposing the said resolution Mr. Vidyarthi narrated his touching experiences at Belgaum and appealed in feeling terms to make the Cawnpore Congress a greater success in every way. Rev. Ahmedashah while seconding said that he was there not as a Christian, but as a patriotic Indian and as such it was his bounden duty to support Mr. Vidyarthi's proposition and that he accorded to it his hearty support.

M. HASRAT MOHANI.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani who has recently resigned from all the committees of the Congress also spoke in support of the proposition. He said, that although he was technically not connected with the Congress in as much as he disagreed with its policy and because his separation was a temporary one, he would accord as possible assistance in making the Congress an ideal one. Messrs. Ramkumar, Sirdar Indrasingh, big local merchants and Messrs. Ramzanali, and Ramashankar Awasthi also supported the resolution. Babu Purshottamdas Tandon was called upon to speak last. He said he wanted not a 'tamasha' of the Congress but a 'tan' work. He wanted that spinning wheels should enter all homes at Cawnpore and khadi adorn every soul. He aspired to see Cawnpore khadi clad by the time of the Congress. He further stated that Cawnpore Congress must declare to the world that Indian National Assembly will thenceforth work and express itself in none but her own national language Hindustani. The same night at about ten the propaganda committee met to consider ways and means to carry on the propaganda work pertaining to Congress in the province. The Provincial Volunteer Board met to-day at 10 a.m. and decided among other things to open a central training camp at Cawnpore. Sixty volunteers will begin to receive training from the last week of March.

BEHAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Behar Provincial Congress Committee took place at Gulab bagh, Patna on the 25th ulto. under the presidency of Babu Brajkishore Prasad to consider means for making the new franchise a success. Babu Rajendra Prasad explained the new franchise system. The members present there resolved to enlist at least 3385 self spinning Congress members for this year. Out of the members present, 82 promised to spin themselves. It was then resolved that a sum of Rs. 4,000 be taken as a loan from the Khadi Board which should be distributed amongst the various districts for the working out of the new franchise system. It was then decided that 10 per cent. of the yarn income be sent to the A. I. C. C., according to the resolution of the Belgaum Congress and out of the balance, 30 p. c. be reserved for Provincial Accounts and 60 p. c. be given to the Districts Congress Committee and their subordinate bodies.

A sub-committee consisting of the following members was formed to revise the rules of the P. C. C. in the light of the past experiences and the recent resolutions of the I. N. Congress:—

(1) Babu Braikishore Prasad; (2) Shah Mohamad Zubair; (3) Baboo Rajendra Prasad; (4) Baboo Anugrahnarain Singha; (5) Baboo Janakdhari Prasad; (6) Baboo Mathura Prasad.

Individual members and District Congress Committees are requested to send in their suggestions within three weeks.

Rules for the formation of Provincial Khadi Board were framed on the lines of the A. I. C. C. and the following Committee was constituted for the current year:—(1) Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Khadi Board; (2) Babu Anugrahnarayan Singha, Treasurer; (3) Babu Lakshminarayan Singha, Secretary, (4) Shah Mohamed Zubair; (5) Babu Brajnath Dass; (6) Babu Gyateshwar Panday, (7) Babu Rambinode Singha.

The Nawab of Dir is dead.

General H. H. Isaac has been appointed Commander, Delhi Brigade Area, vice General Stewart.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

CAUSE OF FLOODS IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 5.

The Madras Legislative Council reassembled to-day for the transaction of non-official business. At the question time the member from Ganjam asked whether the resolution of Mr. B. Das in the Assembly regarding the appointment of a Committee to investigate into the causes of floods in India had been forwarded to the local Government for inquiry and report.

The reply was that the Government of India had forwarded to the local Government a copy of the debate in the Assembly on the resolution referred to and the points raised in the debate had been noted.

Asked whether the local Government proposed to appoint a Committee for this purpose in this province, the Government replied in the negative.

In reply to a question asking Government as to the action taken by the Government of Madras on the report of the Labour Commissioner regarding the recruitment of coolies to Assam, the Government said they had addressed the Government of Assam and the Assam Labour Board in connection with the report.

A non-official motion for introducing a Bill to amend the Tuticorin Port Trust Act, 1924, seeking to give representation to the Tuticorin Indian Chamber of Commerce on the Port Trust was opposed by Government on the ground that the Chamber was only recently formed and was in a nebulous condition. The motion for the introduction of a Bill was defeated by 39 votes against 42.

NEWS PAPERS AND COUNCIL.

Daring question Mr. Satyamurti referred to a statement contained in a communication to a newspaper when the President drew his attention to the ruling given by his predecessor that statements made in communication to newspapers should not be referred to in questions in the Council unless the members made themselves responsibe for those statements.

Mr. Satyamurti pointed out that in the Legislative Assembly questions put every often referred to such statements. He said that the best Parliamentary authority in India to-day was the President of the Assembly and he thought that it was perfectly relevant to refer to statements made in newspapers.

The President said he would consider the matter and give his ruling, but in the meantime they would adhere to the practice under the rule referred to.

TUTICORIN POST TRUST ACT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Feb. 5.

How unreal is the interest professed by the Justice Party towards their fellow Non-Brahmins was strikingly illustrated by their action to-day in the Madras Legislative Council by throwing out the motion for the first reading made by Mr. A. Chidambara Nadar of the Bill to amend the Tuticorin Port Trust Act, so as to secure representation to the Indian Chamber of Commerce having a large majority of non-Brahmins on its rolls. When leave was asked for to introduce the Bill sometime at the end of last year, the Justice Party opposed it, but leave was obtained by the casting vote of the President when the motion for the first reading was made to-day. The mover clearly refuted the allegation made by the Finance Member on the previous occasion that the Tuticorin Indian Chamber was only a mushroom organization of recent growth organised for the purpose of securing representation on the Port Trust and pointed out that it had been in existence as a traders association since 1913 and that in 1921 it was converted into a full-blown Merchants' Chamber under the lead of Sir P. Theagaraya Chetty and that it had on its rolls 93 members who were all merchants. The Finance Member opposing the motion said that the Bill was premature, unnecessary and unjustifiable. It was only very recently that the original Act had been passed and it was too early to think of amending it. If there had been an Indian Chamber at the time of the passing of the Act certainly it would have secured representation. Nobody knew of it then and if the Indian Chamber showed signs of vitality, the Government would themselves bring forward an amending Bill to secure the representation to that body. The motion was put to vote and declared lost, 39 voting for 42 against and 4 remaining neutral. The Ministers and the Members of the Justice Party, with the exception of the elected representative of the District, voted against the motion. Thus the Indian Merchants of Tuticorin have been denied their elementary right of representation in the Port Trust.

PARTICIPATION IN N. C. O.

The question time at the beginning was lively. The Home Member refused to take notice of a communication in the Press by Mr. Abdul Lateef Farukhi, a Carnatic stipendiary whose stipend had been withheld, because forsooth he took part in the Non-Co-operation movement to restore his stipend and declined to reconsider the original decision, unless he approached the proper authorities in the matter.

MEETING AFTER A YEAR.

GENERAL COMMITTEE OF S. G. P. C.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Feb. 6.

A meeting of the General Committee of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee is announced to take place on 1st March. It is stated that the Committee will discuss the present impasse created in the Sikh situation and if the draft of the new Gurdwara Bill is available by that time it will also come up for consideration. It will be remembered that the S. G. P. C. has [illegible] unlawful association [illegible] meeting of the General [illegible] 7th January 1924. [illegible] members present were arrested and duly convicted.

"WILL NOT ACCEPT"

SWARAJISTS AND OFFICE

MR. SEN GUPTA'S EMPHATIC DENIAL,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.

In view of the approaching budget session Calcutta newspapers are discussing the question of the formation of a new Ministry in Bengal.

"The Statesman" anticipates that the future composition of the transferred administration will be based on a coalition between the Independents and unofficial Europeans and those members of the Council who are unattached to any of the existing parties.

Speculation is also going on in view of the reported discussions in Swarajist circles and the suggestion that the Swarajists may participate in the next administration. To this suggestion Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta in a letter to "Forward" on behalf of the party emphatically denies that the Swarajists will ever accept office and says with authority that Mr. Das or the Swaraj Party in Bengal cannot and will not accept office nor will they support any Ministers from whatever party they may be elected. The party will follow the same policy as they did last year and will try their best to throw out the budget, particularly the Ministers' salaries.

FINED RS. 50.

FOR ENTERTAINING SHAHIDI JATHA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 5.

Eleven persons, all of them residents of Sheikhupura, a city a few miles north of Lahore, have been convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from one year to six months with a fine of Rs. 50 each for entertaining the 13th Shahidi Jatha of Akalis.

ONE MORE SHAHIDI JATHA.

It is stated that another Shahidi Jatha of five hundred Akalis will shortly leave Amritsar for Jaito.

NO ADDRESS TO VICEROY.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION CONGRATULATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 6.

The Ahmedabad Municipality considered this evening a requisition sent by 16 members for the reconsideration of the resolution that was formerly passed congratulating the Calcutta Corporation for having decided to present an address to the Viceroy. Dr. Nanavatty moved that the papers be filed as the Ahmedabad Municipality had no concern in this matter. He said that the Calcutta Corporation had done no great thing to deserve congratulation. This resolution was opposed by Non-cooperators. They said that the Calcutta Corporation had given an example.

The motion for filing the papers was lost by [illegible] majority.

LOSS OF "ELPHINSTONE."

PRELIMINARY ENQUIRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 5.

Enquiry at the B.I.S.N. Company's Office with regard to "Warcuta" which ran aground on a reef near Cape Comorin shows that she loaded rice and paddy at Akyab which she left about six days ago though no definite date is known. She has a complement of sixty-six including ten officers and her tonnage is 2459. The B.I.S.N. Office here has not yet received any message about the accident.

The Principal Port Officer, Rangoon, is engaged in holding a preliminary enquiry into the loss of "Elphinstone." It is understood that the officers and crew of "Elphinstone" will proceed shortly to Bombay where a full enquiry will be made.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT AT PESHAWAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, Feb. 5.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught arrived in Peshawar on the morning of February 3rd and are staying as the guests of the Chief Commissioner and Mrs. Bolton. The Prince spent an interesting morning in Peshawar city visiting the Hastings Memorial, Gorakhatri, the Kabul Gate and other places. In the evening, their Royal Highnesses attended a most enjoyable dance at Government House given in their honour by Mr. and Mrs. Bolton. A large number of guests had been invited and the perfect band of the Seaforth Highlanders was found in its brightest mood with the result that the festivities were kept up to a late hour.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Nawab of Bhawalpur has subscribed Rs. 3,000 towards the "Outlook" Riff Relief Fund.

The annual meeting of the Bharatwarsha Digambar Jain Mahila Parishad, held recently at Rajgir, passed several resolutions advocating improvement among ladies.

With reference to a London message published in some newspapers in India that the Bengal Iron Company have secured control of another iron concern in India it is understood that the report has no connection with the Tata Iron and Steel Company.

SPORTING NEWS.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

THE FORT PLATE. Div. II.—1 mile. 2-45 p.m.

PENETRATE 1
BRIGHT BIRL II. 2
BHAWANI TALWAR 3

THE BROOME PLATE.—6 Fur. 41 yds. 3-15 p.m.

COXCOMB 1
LOWBORN 2
ULSTER LAD 3

THE FORT PLATE. Dv. I.—1 Mile. 3-45 p.m.

MOTU PROPRIO 1
ALLENSMORE II. 2
CYLVERN 3

THE DEALERS' PLATE. 1 Mile 4-15 p.m.

MIKADO 1
CHIEFTAIN 2
JOYOUS 3

THE IMPORTERS' PLATE. About 1¼ Miles. 4-45 p.m.

KREMPION 1
GOLDEN TOR 2
GOLDEN VISION 3

THE BOMBAY CITY PLATE—1¼ Miles. 5-15 p.m.

ORANGE WILLIAM 1
BOSCOMBE 2

THE INNOVATION PLATE. 6 Fur. 41 yds 5-45 p.m.

KASER GIRL 1
EDDY 2
OWEN ROE 3

THE TOM LE MESURIER PLATE. 6 Fur 41 yds. 6-15 p.m.

HATCHEL 1
CERTAINTY 2
HISHAN 3

ALL-INDIA CRICKET TOURNAMENT AT AJMER.

S. A. AZIZ'S BRILLIANT SCORE.

The first match of the All-India Cricket Tournament held at Ajmer in the 4th week of January was played between the Government College and the Bisset Institute. Both the teams belong to Ajmer. The Bisset Institute went in first to bat Mahomed Ali and Alexander put up a good show and were able to contribute 53 and 39 runs respectively. W. D Begg who was a candidate for the Mahomedan Quadrangular team but did not go to Bombay owing to his illness scored only 11 runs in the 1st innings and in second innings after scoring a single run he was caught in the slip by Sayed. The whole team was dismissed for 192 runs.

For the College team S. A. Aziz of the Bombay Presidency fame and hero of the Government College Cricket Team compiled a huge total of 125 hitting on all sides. Sayed also added 52 to the College score and Fazal Ahmed 42. in the 1st innings the College scored 321 runs. In the 2nd innings the Bisset scored only 110 runs. Fazal Ahmed capturing 6 wickets for 17 runs. Thus the College won the match by an innings and 19 runs.

HARD COURT TENNIS.

R. A. WAGLE BEATEN.

The outstanding feature of Friday's games was the tussle between Raja Iyer and R. A. Wagle in Singles. It was right for supremacy between two exponents of high merits and the keen struggle that was gone through was really worth watching. It will be remembered that when the former pair met in the final of the Hindu Gymkhana Tournaments, R. A. Wagle easily disposed off Rajaiyer in two straight sets. This time however Rajaiyer completely turned the tables and far

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iii. BOMBAY BOOK MART, "Times Building", and G. P. O. Bookstall.
iv. N. M. TRIPATHI & CO., Booksellers, 164A, Princess Street.
v. CAFE ROYAL, Waterloo Mansions, near Hotel Majestic.
vi. NEW QUEEN'S ROAD RESTAURANT, opp. Royal Opera House, Chowpatti
vii. MODERN HOTEL, opp. Ballard Pier Tram Junction.
viii. GHOSE BROS., Raja Motilal Mansion, 60, Lamington Road South.

WONDERFUL DELINEATION WITH AMAZING ACCURACY.
Professor PANDIT MOTILAL, F.B.I.M.S. (London), Scientific Astrologer and Palmist Secretary, British Institute of Mental Science (Incorporated by Act of Parliament) Central India Branch Mhow, C.I. Examines Horoscopes, undertakes all Astrological works, delineates Palms, Questions answered. Advice on health, business, betterment, Marriage, Friends, Courtship etc., at reasonable fees. Charges for one year in detail Rs. 5. Brief reading of your life Rs. 3. Full character reading Re. 1. Send time date month and year of birth or time of writing letter to above address. Trial solicited. Testimonials highest from Civil and Military officers.
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surpassed the former in all the departments of the game, and throughout played at the top of his form, exhibiting to a nicety various strokes, which were executed with precision and style. R. A. Wagle on the other hand put in a grim though short-lived fight and though at times he tried to beat his opponent with speed the latter was never caught.

Thake and Committur who were lucky enough to beat Naginlal and Bhagwat in the last tie failed to make any impression against Khanolkar and Samarth and though the game ran into three sets they eventually succumbed. The latter pair seems to have a lot of understanding between them and we shall not be surprised to hear of them winning again.

Gadgil and Powar who won match against Padbidri and Commissariat about no difficulty whatsoever in bagging the match which they did in two short sets. Powar is a player of no mean merit and has a powerful backhand which he uses well. If Gadgil were to play a faster game the pair has chances to going very well.

The match between Miss Cooper and Gonsalves vs. Miss Mahoney and Warner was a one sided affair. The former pair conceded only a single game in each of the sets winning the match by 6—1, 6—1.

Results:—
M. M. Pandya beat W. O. T. W. Brough, 6—2, 6—4.
D. G. Pawar beat J. W. Harvey 6—1, 6—3.
P. Ranganswami beat V. V. Bhadkamkar 6—2, 6—4.
R. S. Rajaiver beat R. A. Wagle 6—2, 6—3.
D. V. Vartak beat M. G. Kamat 6—3, 6—2.
G. M. Gole beat M. M. Desai 6—2, 6—2.
N. B. Bhagvat beat T. S. Vyas 6—0, 6—4.
B. H. Khardekar and Samarth beat Tidke and Kointtar 4—6, 6—1, 7—5.
J. M. Gole and Mehendale beat W. O. Gopaldas Merchant and another.
Gadgil and Pawar beat Padbidri and Commissariet 6—2, 6—1.
Gonsalvis and Miss Cooper beat Miss Mahoney and Warner 6—1, 6—1.

TODAY'S GAMES.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Court No. 1:—G. M. Gole vs. Banyan 4 p.m. followed by Mrs. Pertock and A. W. Brough vs. Mrs. Rege and Banyan.
Court No. 2:—Kolhoff vs. Prince Ghanashyam Singhji followed by Gonsalvis and Kolhoff vs. J. M. Gole and Mehendale followed by Vartak and G. M. Gole vs. Petit and M. M. Mehta.
Court No. 3:—R. K. Sanghani vs. N. B. Bhagvat, 5 p.m.

WILSON COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

V. Vartak vs. V. N. Rege 4 p.m. and S. S. Padbidri vs. Pawar D. G. 5 p.m.

FIXTURES FOR SUNDAY.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Court No. 1—(4 p.m.):—Prince Ghanashyam Singhji and Another vs. Battlewood and C. Davison, followed by Lady Tata and E. Annet vs. Mrs. Naoroji and A. K. Wadia.
Court No. 2—(4 p.m.):—Gadgil and Pawar vs. T. S. Vyas and D. R. D. Wadia, followed by Mrs. Hunt vs. Mrs. Clayton.

WILSON COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

Court No. 1:—M. Chatam vs. Rangaswami (4 p.m.) and winner of Gole and Banyan vs. Arvorkar (5 p.m.)
Court No. 2:—Gonsalvis vs. Winner of Rege and Vartak (4 p.m.) and winners of Gonsalvis and Kolhoff v. J. M. Gole, and Mehendale vs. Shanghani and Gothokar.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RADIO CLUB.

The following programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club on Saturday, 7th instant, at 9-30 p.m. Call sign 2 F V. Wave length 38 metres.
1. Mrs. Magill—Pianoforte Solo—Overture, William Tell—Rossini, 2. Mrs. Griffiths—Son—Selected, 3. Miss M. McLean—Song—Selected, 4. Mrs. Magill—Pianoforte Solo—Polish Dance—Scharawanka, 5 Mr. Griffiths—Song—Selected, 6. Miss M. McLean—Song—Selected.—"News Bulletin."

INTER-COLLEGE ATHLETICS.

P. D'AVOINE'S BRILLIANT PERFORMANCE.

SIR D. TATA ON THE SPIRIT OF SPORT.

The third Inter-collegiate athletic meeting was conducted on the Oval on Friday, Sir Dorab Tata presiding. The preliminary heats being run on on Thursday, the programme of 12 events opened with the 100 yards. P. A. D'Avoine of the Wilson College who won the individual championship of the day, though last on the mark ran home a couple of yards ahead of Leontzini, in the excellent time of 10 2/5 seconds. Putting the shot was won by Marshall D'Souza who threw 27 feet 4 inches. The mile and half-mile races were a tussle between Mowjee and Deshpande both men winning the long distance events in order.

P. A. D'Avoine was the outstanding athlete of the day and won the individual championship with 24 points, one less than the number gained by his college. He secured first places in the following:—100 yards, quarter mile, broad jump, 120 yards hurdles, 220 yards. He was a very second in putting the shot, high jump and throwing the cricket ball.

The college championship Sir Dorab Tata Cup went to the St. Xavier's for the second time for 34 points, P. A. D'Avoine established records in the following events 100 yards, 120 yards Hurdles, and 220 yards and broad jump.

Mowjee, the St. Xavier's miler beat Deshpande in the half mile but was beaten in his own event. M. Siddiqui the holder who ran the mile in 5 minutes and 14 seconds was a poor third.

The two mile cycle race was an exciting event. Haveliwalla took the lead and kept up till the seventh lap. There were only three in the last lap Nazir, Katrak, and Leontzini. Half a lap from home Leontzini overtook the others though hemmed in throughout and dashed to the mark with a hard sprint. P. A. D'Avoine was a good few yards ahead of the others in the quarter mile and the next event broad jump was also annexed by him with a record of 17 feet 11 inches.

The standard of the High jump was certainly good as compared with previous years. The D'Avoine brothers and Nath of the Siddeats were well over their mark every time, though M. D'Avoine secured the first place with 5 feet 4 inches, his brother could easily have attained the same height with a little effort in his three jumps.

The 220 yards sprint saw D'Avoine beat Appacho by several yards. On the whole a good days sport was witnessed.

At the conclusion of the events Principal McKenzie thanked Sir Dorab and Lady Tata for their presence on behalf of the spectators and requested Lady Tata to distribute the prizes. Professor Hamley in a few words appreciated the hard work by the members of the committee who were responsible for the success of the sports.

Sir Dorab on being asked to say a few words expressed his pleasure at the invitation to preside and said that sporting events among all other work gave him more pleasure to be connected with. From an early age he was keen on sport and had done much to encourage athletics and games among the younger generation. He laid emphasis on the spirit of sport and comrade that was essential for mutual success and though athletics, Rugby hockey, cricket, or football was [illegible] individual merit, an event like the relay race called on every one to exert for the team.

100 YARDS.
1. P. A. D'Avoine (Wilson).
2. N. J. Leontzini (St. Xavier's).
3. M. Appachoo (St. Xavier's).
Time 10 3/5 secs.

PUTTING THE SHOT.
1. M. D'Souza (St. Xavier's).
2. P. A. D'Avoine (Wilson).
3. J. V. Dabholkar (Wilson).
Distance 27 ft. 7ins.

HALF MILE.
1. M. R. Mowjee (St. Xavier's).
2. R. K. Deshpande (Elphinstone).
3. M. Siddiqui (Medical).
Time 2 mins. 25 sec.

TWO MILE CYCLE RACE.
1. N. J. Leontzini (St. Xavier's).
2. N. N. Katrak (St. Xavier's).
3. N. R. Nazir (St. Xavier's).
Time 7 mins.

QUARTER MILE.
1. P. A. D'Avoine (Wilson).
2. H. R. Kabir (St. Xavier's).
3. M. Cariappa (St. Xavier's).
Time 61 3/5 secs.

BROAD JUMP.
1. P. A. D'Avoine (Wilson).
2. S. B. Cooper (Medical).
3. M. D'Avoine (Medical)
Distance 17 ft. 11 ins.

120 YARDS HURDLES.
1. P. A. D'Avoine (Wilson).
2. N. J. Leontzini (St. Xavier's)
3. M. Carriappa (St. Xavier's).
Time 17 secs.

HIGH JUMP.
1. M. D'Avoine (Medical).
2. P. A. D'Avoine (Wilson).
3. M. Carriappa (St. Xavier's).
Height 5 ft. 4 ins.

220 YARDS.
1. P. A. D'Avoine (Wilson).
2. M. Appachoo (St. Xavier's).
3. M. Carriappa (St. Xavier's).
Time 24 4/5 secs.

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.
1. Marshall D'Souza (St. Xavier's).
2. P. A. D'Avoine (Wilson).
Distance 97 yards.

ONE MILE.
1. R. K. Deshpande (Elphinstone).
2. M. R. Mowjee (St. Xavier's).
3. K. A. Pai (Sydenham).
Time 5 mins. 30 3/5 secs.

RELAY RACE.
1. St. Xavier's College team.
2. Grant Medical College.
3 Sydenham College.

CHALLENGE CUPS.
The Governor's Cup for 100 yards (to be won outright) to P. A. D'Avoine.
Sir George Lloyd Cup for Individual champion to P. A. D'Avoine.
Abdul Kadar Cup for One Mile to Deshpande.
Sir Dorab Tata Cup for the Champion College to St. Xavier's.

POLO IN MADRAS.

HANDICAP TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Feb. 5.

The Handicap Polo Tournament for the Raja Venugopal Challenge Cup attracted only four entries. First match was between Q.V.O. Sappers and Miners and Dragoonflies. The teams started the game level and after an interesting fight Sappers and Miners retired winners by an odd goal in seven, the winning goal being scored in the extra chucker. In second match Mysore Cavalry were opposed to Madras Gymkhana. Mysore Cavalry who conceded five goals on the handicap had no difficulty in beating opponents by 9 goals to 6.

Final match between Q.V.O. Sappers and Miners and Mysore Cavalry was played last evening at Government House Park, Guindy in the presence of a big gathering including His Excellency the Governor and Viscountess Goschen and party from Government House. Mysore Cavalry conceded three goals to their opponents on the handicap.

At the conclusion of the match Viscountess Goschen presented the Cup to Col. Hill, Captain of the winning team. Each member of the winning team was also the recipient of a handsome small cup presented by the Raja of Venkatagiri.

Start was also made in the Handicap Polo Tournament for Novices Cup. The Tournament has attracted five entries and the opening match was between Madras Gymkhana and Bobbilli Gymkhana. Madras Gymkhana conceded one goal to the opponents. First Chucker game started at great pace which was maintained throughout chucker Madras Gymkhana scored twice in quick succession sometime before Bobbilli Gymkhana equalised. Score at the end of chucker was Madras 2 goals, Bobbilli 2 goa's, second chucker neither side scored in this chucker. Score Madras 2, Bobbilli 2.

NO NEED OF ORDINANCE.

(Continued from page 9).

to occur five attempts at the murder of officials in October and July and proudly stated that the vigilence of the Police saved them and he also piously added that they were saved by the hand of God. The speaker was amazed at this credulity of Government. They knew that all these were cases fabricated by the Police. He would give another example. Mr. B. C. Pal had referred to the case of two worthy sons of India. Mr. A. K. Dutt and Mr. K. K. Mitra. Sir Hugh Stephenson in the Bengal Council in defending the Police had stated that personally he knew Mr. A. K. Mitra and "entirely acquitted him of sympathy with the terrorist crime." In case of Babu A. K. Dutt, Sir Hugh Stephenson said that Mr. Dutt was proceeded against under Regulation III "because of his whirlwind campaign of anti-Government speeches". "At this moment," added Pandit Motilal "I am making anti-whirlwind speeches why not take action against me." (Laughter). Sir Hughes Stephenson had admitted that in cases of both these men activities for which they were restrained were open and public. "You do not get hold of honest men whom you believe to be working in the interest of the country." Pandit Motilal at this stage quoted from Lord Morley and said history repeated itself. Lord Morley wrote to Lord Minto that though the latter advocated that detention would frighten the evildoers the former held that such a policy did not work out brilliantly in Russia. The Home Member, he said, had told them that these detenues would be let off when it saw public safety. It could have only one meaning in this country, namely bureaucratic safety and bureaucratic interest. The Home Member had other day expressed his indignation at the mention of *agent provocateur*. This was what Sir Reginald Clarke, ex-Commissioner of Police, Calcutta had written to "The Times." "I have had much experience of these agencies in the East and often wonder whether they do not raise more devils than they lay. One has used them (police informers) to fight anarchy, but their inevitable concomitants the *agent provocateur* and the *letter de cachet* alienate public opinion to such an extent that they can never be continued for long." There was another point to be noticed Mr. B. K. Dutta and Mr. J. L. Chatterjee had forwarded through the Government of India a memorial to the Secretary of State. These persons who were arrested one of them was to be the Editor of "Forward" newspaper and other the Manager and Editor of a vernacular newspaper which had declared its policy to be Swarajist. They had been granted amnesty in 1919 and were arrested again under Regulation III. The charges against them were: (1) You were arrested and detained as state prisoners and released under royal amnesty. (2) You were conspiring with certain persons to overthrow the British Government, (3) You started and maintained *asharams* which were centres of revolutionary recruitment, (4) You were directly or indirectly connected with collection of fire directly connected with collection of fire arms, (5) You were connected with Indian agents of Bolshevik M. N. Roy, (6) You were privy to the murder of Police officers. "Who is there," asked Pandit Motilal, "in this House who can defend himself against such charges. If I were charged with them now what I can say." Pandit Motilal further said "from this memorial stating that "certain person *agent provocateur* was locked up in jail and gave secret information from jail that during Non-Co-operation days this person was trying to incite young men to form a party of violence, the memorialists believe that whatever violence been committed in Bengal been due to innocent men being duped by this *agent provocateur*. Further that this agent's name leaked out in an identification parade in connection with the Alipore Conspiracy Case and it came out in Court that this his name been penned through and that of an accused put instead for obvious reason." The point was not pressed by counsel for defence Pandit Motilal asked whether in the face of these facts the Home Member would feel indignation at the mention of *agent provocateur*. People in this country thought that there were such agents. Continuing Pandit Motilal referred to the remark of the Home Member that because the Viceroy who was the ex-Chief Justice of England had examined the cases therefore, they must accept his decision without further going into the matter. "If the Viceroy were again to take his seat on the bench and had the same evidence placed before him he would be the first man to throw it out as wholly unreliable. Leaving aside the ex-Chief Justice, even if it were angles examining these materials their conclusions would be unreliable. The material placed before you is tainted and unreliable. Some one and that a Judge did not make a good administrator. I do not agree with that. The judge when he becomes an administrator is like a boat cut off from the moorings. There must be evidence which should stand the tests provided by Law."

Pandit Motilal declared that he hoped he had shown that there was absolutely no justification for the issue of the Ordinance. But when the Ordinance was promulgated by the Governor-General it was wrong to say that the responsibility was solely of the Governor-General in keeping it in force. "I deny, Sir, that His Excellency is solely responsible for keeping it enforced. I say this House has a constitutional right and responsibility undivided and unshared by any body to decide when it met in session whether the Ordinance is to continue or not. With this object I submitted a Bill, but His Excellency has disallowed it. Under the circumstances." First His Excellency had no justification for exercising the right of promulgating an Ordinance; secondly His Excellency has no say in a matter which is for this House alone to determine whether the Ordinance should be confirmed or withdrawn." He admitted that one section made the introduction of Bills subject to disallowance by the Governor-General, but this power could only be exercised in very exceptional circumstances. If there was, for instance, a rebellion in India he might have disallowed the introduction of his Bill. There was no rebellion on foot. On the other hand, dinner parties were going on. (Laughter) and they were going to have a baby week as well (renewed laughter). Pundit Motilal said the Home Member had told them that Government was not devoid of political foresight.

The President:—I must now remind the Hon'ble Member that I have given him very large latitude, indeed and that he must bring his remarks soon to a close.

Pandit Motilal: I have only to submit, Sir, that whatever has been done under the Ordinance, arrest, custody and even round up could have been done under ordinary law. One kind of terrorism has been set up against another kind of terrorism. The Viceroy said that no political party can have lot with terrorists as friends. There is no doubt that terrorism exists in this country, but head of this organisation is the Government of India and the terrorist agencies are in the Provinces. The Viceroy observed that a parasite will kill the host. That applies to Government as well as political parties. It will kill both if it is friend of either. I will now only appeal to the non-official members to vote unanimously in favour of this resolution. (Loud applause).

Mr. T. C. Goswami said that the Ordinance was devoid of even the academic merits of a well-presented case. The material upon which several persons had been arrested in Bengal could not be called as evidence so long as it had not been subjected to cross-examination. He would not have the revolutionaries condemned unless Government, which, by its policy, had produced the revolutionaries, were also condemned.

Prince Akram Hussain said his community in Bengal was in favour of this Ordinance in the interests of good citizenship.

Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar replied to the arguments advanced against the resolution and he said constitutionally the Ordinance was ultra vires and Government was only trying to pursue the will-o'-the wisp of anarchy.

Sir Alexander Muddiman in a short speech summing up the debate appealed to the House to vote conscientiously and asked them to remember that any averse vote would only be like sending a message of of encouragement to the revolutionaries. (Cries of no, no).

The resolution was pressed to a division and carried amidst loud non-official applause by 58 against 45 votes.

The Assembly then adjourned till Monday.

REJECTION OF ORDINANCE.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENT.

The "New Statesman" writes:—

Lord Lytton, Governor of Bengal, found himself, on January 7th, with the unpleasant task of appealing to the Legislative Council on behalf of a Bill which he knew to be certain of prompt rejection. The Ordinance against conspiracy and anarchical crime has the force of law for only three months more. The Bill is believed, by all the authorities, to be a necessary measure of protection. Lord Lytton's appeal made no impression on the Swarajists, who mustered in force and, notwithstanding abstentions amongst the Independents, had 66 votes to the Government's 57. The Council is again adjourned sine die, and the Bill must go into effect by executive decree. The inevitable effect is to give an appearance of isolation to the Bengal Government and of somewhat sensational interest to the rumour that the Swarajist leaders are contemplating a reversal of policy as to the responsibility of office. The Swarajists dilemma is not difficult to understand. Non-co operation having been abandoned by its apostle, Mr. Gandhi, Mr. Das is required to show results, and the Governor's decision to go on without the Council cannot be looked upon as a victory by Mr. Das's followers.

"NATION AND ATHENAEUM."

The "Nation and the Athenaeum" writes:—

The course of events in Bengal has been exactly as anticipated. The Government submitted its Bill to extend the Ordinance against revolutionary crime, and the Swarajists threw it out, by a majority of nine, after only one opposition speech had been made. The measure will become law after being certified by the Governor. The public was excluded from the galleries, and as a consequence the demonstration of rejoicing outside was all the more emphatic. The speech delivered by Lord Lytton in presenting the Bill was notable because it contained the story of a remarkable affair—the trial, acquittal, and subsequent confession of a Bengali, who was concerned in a bomb outrage ten years ago and has since made amends. There are rumours of an impending change of policy on the Swarajist side, the leaders being credited with the intention of accepting office—a move which would certainly have results that cannot be foreseen by Das and Nehru. On the other hand, the Bengal landholders are taking steps to form a Conservative party which, while co-operating with the Government, would be thoroughly friendly to the Indian Liberals.

LAKSHMI VS SARASWATI.

(Continued from page 8.)

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Every school should be, in miniature, a model of what we wish the world to be. There should be complete co-operation not compulsion or competition.

"There is in all young people a curiosity, a drive to know, an impulse to learn that is available for educational ends, and has still to be exploited for educational ends. Nearly all children can be keenly interested in some subject, and there are some subjects that appeal to nearly all children. Directly you cease to insist upon a particular type of achievement, directly your school gets out of the narrow lane and moves across open pasture, it goes forward of its own accord. How much finer and how much more fruitful.....the mutual stimulation of a common end than the vulgar effort for a class place." (pp. 40 and 41)

"Nemesis sets in for all who try to live for themselves alone." (p. 49) Competition and conquest are wrong: co-operativeness is right and sacrifice is a law of nature. (p. 69). Fight shy of anything which you feel might cramp a boy's tendency to think for himself and develop his own views. Lay an increasing stress on action, on courage and experiment. "Give, and it shall be given unto you, good measure, pressed down, shaken together, running over shall men give into your bosom." (p. 73). Every student, every worker should love his work and ask for more of it. Give equal opportunities to all to develop. Do nothing to stunt any worker physically, intellectually, spiritually. (p. 72, 7, 96, 98).

"People are mean, base, narrow, implacable, unforgiving, contentious, selfish, competitive, because they have still to see the creative light" (p. 92). There is nothing hopeless or irremediable.

"Link up the school with the life of the place" and there should be free highways between elementary schools and high schools "neither barred by examinations nor barred by expense."

SLUMPS IN INDUSTRIAL CITIES.

DR. R. K. MUKHERJEE'S LECTURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
NAGPUR, Feb. 5.

Dr. Radha Kamal Mukherjee, M.A., Ph. D., delivered a lecture on the 1st February on Housing and Labour Problems at the Nagpur University. The lecture was illustrated by a large number of lantern slides, and charts. Dr. Mukerjee described the slums of the different industrial cities of India, observing that in Bombay and Cawnpore 66 and 64 per cent of the population lived in single room tenements as compared with London's six per cent. More than 5 out of 10 children died within a year of their birth in these cities. The bustis were unusually unsymmetrical blocks of mud den thatched sheds familiar also in Nagpur and showed a mortality of 7 out of 10 children within a year of birth.

Infant mortality and tuberculosis death-rates were very high in Nagpur which was fast being industrialised. Every municipality, he urged, had a great responsibility towards the solution of the housing problem in the direction of suburban development and the opening out of house-sites. Land might be cheaply purchased in belts of undeveloped land in the suburbs while trams and light railways would bring the villagers to and from the factory site. The municipality might advance capital to labourers organised in co-operative housing societies and indemnify itself by periodic deduction from the pay of workers. Municipalities in Germany obtained large blocks of land and made these available for co-operative housing societies, which received large grants from the Government directly or through Central Banks, muncipalities etc. He emphasised the need for restoring home and community life in slumdom and the value of recreations and festivals which would feed the affective side of man's nature now being starved by the conditions of work and life. Nagpur was on the eve of a great industrial expansion and there was something terrible in the expectation that men, women and children had to live and work under such unwholesome and degrading conditions. A sordid and unabashed industrialism, irresponsive to human values and ideals of social justice had been a peril to civilisation not only in the West, but also in the East where it had been freshly epidemic in our unclean ugly cities. Nagpur was to-day at the cross-ways. The old generation was passing away New men with new ideals were coming. The new University and the Municipality were stirred with new aspirations. On these would devolve much of the task of cleansing and ennobling the city, but institutions would be vain if men did not bring faith to work and sympathy to human arrangement in the new ordering of industrial and civic life.

"TENANCY AND SUB-LETTING OF LAND."

DR. MUKERJEE'S CONCLUDING LECTURE.

NAGPUR, Feb. 5.

In his concluding University Extension Lecture at Nagpur delivered on the 2nd February, 1925, Dr. Radha Kamal Mukerjee examined the evils of the practice of sub-infeudation and sub-letting which imported into the countryside a long array of speculations and middlemen living on the margin of profits of farming the revenue. The marked desparity between occupancy and competition rents, both in permanently settled and temporarily settled tracts had more or less threatened the occupancy status, produced the evils admittedly resulting from sub-letting and sub-infeudation, whether open or clandestine, including the practice of *nazerana* and illegal exactions. By a bold stroke of policy the C. P. Tenancy Bill of 1920 had destroyed a periodical and protected tenant right which had led to such bargains by making every tenant whatever the length of his occupation to be an occupancy tenant and restricting power of transfer as well as by disallowing sub-letting for more than a year. It was yet too early to hope that subletting would altogether be prevented, but this piece of legislation marked an important landmark in the protection of the inferior peasantry, whose economic status and legal position received no thought in Bengal and Bihar and even in the new legislation in Oudh.

VILLAGE LAND COURTS.

Dr. Mukerjee pleaded for the establishment of village land courts as those of Scotland which would fix judicial rents, adjudge improvements and settle disputes in case the landlord or the tenant did not agree as regards the rent payable at any further time. An important direction in which the legal status of the cultivator might be further protected was by permitting mortgages only for the direct purpose of improvements, live-stock etc. Legal status must be given to all sub-tenants now cultivating on a *batai* or *bhag* basis which ought to be converted into real mortgage as had been so successful in southern France and Italy. Both the landlord and the tenant should be defined legally so that there was real participation in the risks and labour of cultivation.

The emancipation of the lower grades of cultivators below the legal peasant line was an instant problem to-day, which ought to be tackled boldly in order that we might prevent the conflict between the higher and the lower peasantry as had been going on in Germany and Russia. The dim rumblings of a peasant class consciousness, already audible in some parts of India, betokened a crisis in our economic history which must now be faced with caution and sagacity.

BOMBAY MARKETS

WEEKLY REVIEW.

COTTON

WEEKLY REVIEW.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole have displayed a continuance of upward tendency and last quotations to hand register a moderate advance both in Liverpool and New York as compared with last week. Early the market advanced on heavy short covering, and trade and speculative buying, but towards the close of the week the market eased on some profit-taking and general selling.

The American markets this week show a distinctly steadier tone and although the fluctuations have on the whole been within narrow limits, a gradually advancing movement has been on foot. The main reason for this upward tendency has been the firmness recently exhibited in the spot market where the demand has been on an extensive scale, coupled with improved trade outlook which latter factor also tends to support prices at their present is distinctly in favour of the buying for some time have again become active their operations being chiefly confined to the "Bull" side. Generally speaking, sentiment at present is distinctly in favour of the buying side, and there is a tendency in practically all quarters to be a little long, with the expectation that at existing levels there cannot be much danger in adopting this course, and that in any case the loss could only be very small. This feeling is prevalent both in Liverpool and New York, and though we do not realise that there is any particularly large "Bull" enthusiasm, majority of operators are working on this line.

Admittedly the American markets, more often than not decline during the month of February but whether such will really be the case this year it is difficult to conjecture, as reports of unfavourable weather for the new crop and prophecies of a reduced acreage due to high prices of grains, etc., are making their influence felt. For this reason the outlook for planting and the acreage question will play a prominent part in the course of events during the next month or so, but it is too early to attach much importance to this question now as there is still sufficient time ahead.

Those with bullish proclivities lose sight of the fact of lumper crop this season and ignore the supply question believing that whatever this may be, it is discounted and that the only factor now to be considered is consumption. In this connection it must be borne in mind that we are just approaching the time when outside growths will find their way in increasing the present stock and adding to the volume of contracts by hedges which will be necessary.

Trade reports from Manchester read cheerful and a healthy state of affairs distinctly prevails. At the same time there has been a smart improvement in the American spot market and the demand has considerably broadened, with staples of all grades in constant demand.

On the whole for the immediate future we do not look for much change in the level of prices but should the trade continue their present activity and values be pushed further under the influence of speculative buying and short covering we would be inclined to advise moderate sales.

As regards the position of the local market there is no feature of importance to report prices on the week showing hardly a rise of about Rs. 5 in comparison with the improvement in America. There is no sign of any fresh development in evidence and trading is more or less of a speculative nature. Unfortunately arrivals show no signs of increasing and that to date we are now about 3 lacs of bales behind compared with last year.

There has been a brisk demand for ready cotton and nice lots are readily taken up by Exporters at comparatively high prices.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

	last week	this week	
New York March	23.70	24.06	+36
New York May	24.00	24.39	+39
New York July	24.24	24.65	+41
New York October	24.12	24.40	+28
Liverpool March	12.69	13.07	+38
Liverpool May	12.80	13.16	+36
Liverpool July	12.89	13.21	+32
Liverpool October	12.79	13.10	+31

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully good M.G. Broach opened on the 30th ultimo at Rs. 457 and gradually declined to Rs. 455½ on Commission Houses selling. Going up to Rs. 456 the prices further gave way to Rs. 454 on selling by a well-known Indore operator. On the 31st ulto. the Bazar opened at Rs. 454 and touching Rs. 455 declined to Rs. 452½ on selling by Commission Houses and jobbers. On buying by one Japanese firm the values recovered to Rs. 453½. Owing to a slight improvement in New York futures on the 2nd inst., the market opened steady at Rs. 454½ and improved to Rs. 455 on Commission Houses buying. In response to a further rise in New York futures on the 3rd inst. the market opened steady at Rs. 459½. On Bazar operators selling the prices gave way to Rs. 458½. On the 4th inst. the Bazar opened at Rs. 461 steady owing to a further rise in New York futures, and gradually declined to Rs. 458 on Bazar operators and Commission Houses selling. On the 5th inst. the market opened at Rs. 457½ and improved to Rs. 458 on Commission Houses buying and closed at the same rate.

Fine Oomra March opened on the 30th ultimo at Rs. 448 and gradually declined to Rs. 442½ on Shroffs selling. Around this level Commission and Japanese Houses were buyers and the market improved to Rs. 449. Going down to Rs. 448 the market further advanced to Rs. 454 on buying by Shroffs and Commission Houses, and after fluctuating within a narrow range closed at Rs. 453½ on the 5th inst. F.G. Bengal March opened on the 30th ultimo at Rs. 388 and closed on the 5th inst. at Rs. 393½ the highest being Rs. 398 and the lowest Rs. 383.

PIECE-GOODS.

The cloth market has not shown much activity during the past week. The demand has been on a moderate scale and conformed to some well-known cloths only. The undertone, however, has been firm in anticipation of receiving brisk inquiries during the season. Whether these hopes of the dealers will be realised is left to be seen. Upcountry buyers are not imbued with confidence in the present rates, and are only buying from hand to mouth. The wholesale demand has therefore been checked. The intense cold weather has adversely affected the Indian crops. There is some anxiety regarding the future course of exchange, which deters merchants from making forward contracts. 39 inches by 37½ to 38 yards, 16 by 12, Red End Grey Shirtings similar to Fari are light in stock, and it is reported that 300 Bales have been sold by an Importing Firm here at the equivalent of Rs. 11-12 per piece bazaar rate for 39 inches and Rs. 14-8 for 45 inches. The leading Importing Firm is reported to have sold similar goods for Karachi but not for Bombay. After a long time a decline of from eight annas to one rupee per piece has been noticeable in Dewhurst's Grey Shirtings. Pepperell Drills have dropped down considerably in price as anticipated. Grey Jaconets have not shown much change, and the tinted qualities have been steadily taking the place of cloths made of Egyptian Yarns. White Shirtings have been steady, but with little doing. In White Mulls, the 44 inches by 26 yards Blue End styles have been in better request and values have improved a good deal. No. 376 White Mulls were quoted in Karachi two months back at Rs. 6 4 and now the price there is Rs. 7 net. Here the same cloth fetches Rs. 7-4 less bazaar discount, and No. 224 is selling at Rs. 6-12. A slightly better tone has been noticeable in Nainsooks and here and there prices have shown an advance of an anna per piece.

The Manchester Market has been steady, and manufacturers generally have tended to strengthen their position lately and are in a position to be more independent than for a long time past. Merchants are hesitating to fix limits and are not in the mood to enter into contracts of importance. On the other hand, makers are still in a position to turn down poor offers and concessions in prices are not easily obtainable. It has been found difficult to arrange suitable delivery dates. The scarcity of Egyptian cotton in Lancashire has affected the prices of yarns, but buyers are distrusting current rates.

The market for local mill cloths has been steady, with moderate demand and prices remaining unchanged. The rumour spread by interested Bull parties in the Share Bazaar that certain big concerns have sold direct 150 bales Standard Shirtings seems to have no foundation. The following sales are reported to have been made by the mills to merchants in the bazaar:—

160 Bales Heavy Shirtings Meyer Sassoon Mills at Rs. 1-3-6.

200 Bales Longcloths Hindustan Mills at Rs. 1-6-3.

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

		Ins	Yds.		Rs.	a.	p.
Ralli's Farl No.	2000	39 ×	37½/38		12	10	0
„	100,000	..45 ×	„ ..		15	8	0
„	No 33,000	..45 ×	„ ..		14	0	0
„	No 2800	..37 ×	..		11	4	0
„	No. 4545	..38 × 38	..		12	0	0
„	No. 15000	..44 × 38	..		12	8	0
„	No 16000	..	„ ..		13	0	0
„	No. 17000	..	„ ..		13	8	0
Graham's No.	2730	39 ×	„ ..		12	9	0
„	No. 2750	..45 ×	„ ..		15	6	0
„	Yellow Horse	43 × 36	..		..		
„	No. 2310	..44 × 38	1-2..		..		
Dewhurst's	BBB	..38 × 38	1-2..		20	0	0
„	BB ..	..38 × 38	1-2..		17	8	0
„	Rupee No 5	38 × 38	1-2..		16	0	0
Ritchie's No.	510	..39 × 37	1/2/38		12	6	0
„	No. 4462	..41 ×	„ ..		..		
Lyon's	Shunker	..39 ×	„ ..		12	8	0
Fleming's	1904-1906	45,48,51 × 38			18	8	0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's	Dragon	..29 × 40	Net	22 0 0
Ralli's	Musjid No.	425 26 × 40		15 4 0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's	No. 18	..45 × 22	..	7	12	0
„	NJ 18	..40 × 22	..	7	2	0
„	No. 138	..40 × 22	..	6	11	0
„	No. 636	..44 × 22	..	7	4	0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepman's	No. 1500	32 × 42	..	24	4	0
H. B. T.	O. 40000	..36 × 40	..	28	8	0
Ralli's	No. 9889	..33 × 40	..	18	12	0
Forbes K.	B. 100	..33 × 40	..	..		

WHITE MULLS...

Ralli's	No. 6	..41 × 19	..	7	12	0
„	No. 60	..46 × 19	..	8	8	0
„	No. 600	..51 × 19	..	9	4	0
„	No. 6000	...6 × 19	..	10	12	0
„	No. 88	..58 × 20	..	7	15	0
„	No. 1270	..27 × 18	..	3	12	0
„	No 166	..39 × 20	..	7	11	0
„	No. 818	..39 × 20	..	7	13	0
„	No. 1440	..36 × 20	..	5	6	0
„	No. 5352	..42 × 20	Net	..		
„	No. 2755	..42 × 20	Net	..		
„	No. 1703	..52 × 20	Net	14	8	0
„	No. 224	..44 × 20	..	6	12	0
Ritchie's No.	1260	27 × 18	..	3	12	0
„	No. 119	..37 × 18	..	4	12	0
„	No. 229	..42 × 18	..	5	4	0
„	No. 339	..47 × 18	..	5	12	0
„	1K-4K	38",43"	48"53 × 18	Avg.	5	14	0
„	No. 95	..58 × 20	..	7	14	0
„	No. 66999	..40 × 18	..	5	8	0
„	No. 86999	..40 × 18	..	6	0	0
„	No. 775	..40 × 18	..	6	0	0
„	No. 875	..45 × 18	..	6	8	0
„	No. 975	..50 × 18	..	7	0	0
„	No. 615	..50 × 18	..	7	0	0
Graham's	Baloon	..58 × 20	..	7	11	0
Greaves'	No. 5060	..27 × 18	..	..		
Flemings	No. 8080	..26 × 18	..	3	5	0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's	No. 7070/9090	27 × 18	..	4	8	0
„	No. 61-81..	„	..	4	2	0
„	No. 1850 ..	„	..	3	14	0
„	No. 19003..	„	..	3	13	0
„	No 2600 ..	„	..	3	15	0
„	No. 21021 ..	„	..	4	1	0
„	No. 39620	T. B. 38 × 22	..	6	12	0
Graham's	Nos. 88-8888	28 × 18	..	5	8	0
„	No. 95950-97970 Saraswati	..38 × 18	..	9	8	0
„	Tipoo W/WW	34 × 18	..	6	2	0
„	No. 50000 ..	„	..	6	10	0
„	No. 33340/33350/33360			7	2	0
Lyon's	Nos. 4545–5656 6767	..26 × 18	..	4	4	0
Greaves'	No. 30000–50000	„	..	..		
„	No 8000	T. B. 38 × 22	..	..		
Ritchie's	Nos 3500–4510 5520 ..	..26 × 18	..	4	4	0
S. W. and Co's.	Nos. 5800–5820 "Motor Car" ..		..	4	3	0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Good.

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS—

No. 666	Shirtings	..38 × 38	..	Net	12	12	0
„	AAA 17 lbs.	..36 × 40	..	„	22	0	0
„	2500 Shirtings	36 × 40	..	„	19	8	0
„	55000 „	..44 × 38	..	„	13	8	0
„	5151 „	..44 × 38	..	„	15	10	0
„	4141 „	..44 × 38	..	„	13	4	0
„	5844 „	..44 × 38	..	„	13	8	0
„	3800 „	..44 × 38	..	„	20	12	0
"O"	Sheetings	30 × 36	Ex. Bond	„	10	8	0
"9"	Dragons	30 × 36	Ex. Bond	„	10	8	0
"Elephant"	Drills	29 × 40	..	„	19	0	0
"Lock"	Drills	.. 26 × 40	..	„	16	0	0

YARN MARKET.

In spite of the very steady prices for raw material during the whole week, and strong advices both from New York and Liverpool, we have to report no improvement in demand for any Yarns, whether Indian or Japanese. On the other hand, prices have ruled slightly easy, and weak holders have all along shown their disposition to sell off their holdings at market rates, but have found some difficulty in getting buyers at reasonable prices. The Mills however have not been found so easy sellers during the week under review, as was seen during the last week and we believe this is probably due to the steady rates of cotton. The bulk of transactions however has considerably reduced. Japanese import houses have sold about 500 packages of 40s. and 2/42s. at much reduced rates. This has depressed the market as a whole, and the position has become so dull and discouraging that the dealers do not seem to be inclined to entertain any new business except at a very low price, for the reason that they are tired of losing any further, and prefer to wait and watch the Yarn market so long as the rates have not steadied up.

English Yarns are entirely neglected at the moment, Manchester prices being very high both for Egyptian and for American Yarns. Fresh business is hardly possible.

The Japanese Yarns had a fair turn-over both for ready and for forward, and prices have ruled easier on the whole as the Japanese Import Houses have sold some forward Yarns at about 5 per cent lower than the last sales in spite of strong cotton position. This has rendered the market more nervous, and buyers have been keeping aloof or buying only in small lots.

Indian Mills do not report much business, and only a few sales of current qualities have been done at unattractive prices. It is true the rates now quoted by the Mills do not appear too high and in some cases are attractive but the dealers do not show any inclination to buy owing to the continued absence of demand and no improvement in any of the consuming centres. China has been very quiet since long. Rangoon has been sending enquiries; but the prices offered are too low to admit of much business.

The position on the whole is quiet, but we are getting more and more hopeful, and believe the day now seems very near when the buyers and sellers will be able to meet a fair level.

LOCAL YARN MARKET.

Bombay February 6.

6 1/2s	SECOND QUALITY	
	Friday	11 12
	Apollo	11 8
	Simplex	11 4
	Shapoorji	11 0
	Currimbhoy	11 4
6 1/2s.	FIRST QUALITY	
	Edward Sassoon..	..
	Apollo	..
	David	..
8 1/2	FIRST QUALITY.	
	Jacob (Seven stars)	12 4
	Edward Sassoon..	12 4
	Apollo	12 8
	Bradbury	12 8
10 1/2s.		
	Shapoorji..	11 12
	Apollo	..
	Sw. Jeshi	13 8
	Bradbury	13 0
	Asur Virji	12 12
	David (Flowerman)	..
	David (Cockatoo)	..
	Indo-China	12 4
12 1/2s.		
	Elphinstone	13 12
	Currimbhoy	13 0
	China	13 0
	Moon	13 4
	Apollo	13 12
	Dawn	13 8
14 1/2s.		
	Kilachand	13 8
	Apollo	..
	Clay	15 4
	Colaba Land	15 0
	Fazalbhai	15 0
20's.		
	Kilachand	15 4
	Edward Sassoon	..
	Elphinstone	15 8
	Phoenix	15 4
	Dawn	15 4

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 6.

		2 per.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	..	No. 14 1-2	0	13	6
Kilachand	..	No. 20 1-2	0	14	0
Currimbhai	..	No. 12 1-2	0	13	3
Elphinstone	..	No. 12 1-2	0	13	6
David	..	No. 10 1-2	0	13	3
Shapurji	..	No. 10 1-2	0	13	0
Trikamdas	..	No. 10 1-2	0	13	3
Sattara	..	No. 10 1-4	0	13	0
Shapurji	..	No. 6 1-2	0	11	0
Light House	..	No. 6 1-2	0	11	3
Japan	..	No. 40—1	1	9	3
„	..	No. 42—2	1	7	6
„	..	No. 20	1	1	0
„	..	No. 32	1	4	6

FLOUR, ATTA & BRAN.

Messrs. Abdulla Jusab and Co.

Bombay, February 6

	Wallace. Rs.	a.	Bombay. Rs.	a.	Union. Rs.	a.	Luxmi. Rs.	a.
Superfine ..	25	0	24	0	24	0	24	0
Household ..	23	12	23	0	23	0	23	0
Export ..	23	8	22	8	22	8	22	8
Bazaar ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atta No. 3 ..	17	4	16	0	16	0	16	0
Bran, Coarse..	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Bran, Fine ..	1	3	1	2	1	2	1	2
Soji ..	25	0	24	0	24	0	24	0
Rawa ..	25	8	22	8	22	8	22	8

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Feb. 5.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
Jan/Feb. 20/3. Nominal.
June/July Sellers 16/6.
July Sept. Sellers 16/3.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
July/Sept. Sellers 16/5 1/2.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—
July Sept. Sellers 16/6 1/4.

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 6, 5 p.m.

Ready prices for Java Sugar are easier by 4 as. per cwt. Mauritius Crystal Sugar prices being steady around yesterday's levels. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 4400 bags, showing limited purchase enquiries for Spot Sugar.

Java Forward prices for Jan-Feb Mar and June-July shipment are easier by 2 to 3 d. Beat Sugar prices forward delivery also have given way by two d. and Mauritius Crystal Sugar prices of Jan-Feb-March shipment have also declined by a pen. The market has ruled steady around these levels.

Java Market is telegraphed to be firm but steady. Trust sold 25,000 tons further buyers. New York and London Markets are also telegraphed to be easier.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day.

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/4 per cwt.
Shipment Jan-Feb-Mar. sh., 20/3 per cwt. F B H
Fine New Crop Java Sugar:—
Shipment June-July sh. 16/9 per cwt F B H
Shipment July-Aug Sept sh. 16/6 per cwt. F B H.
Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment December sh. 18/10 per cwt. F B H
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment December sh. 19/- per cwt F.B.H
Shipment Feb-Mar sh. 19/2 per cwt. F.B.H
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 17/13 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan/Feb/March sh 18/11 per cwt F. B. H.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

Since our last Ready Prices have seen an improvement of 8 as. per cwt. in the last week-end price-levels. Purchase enquiries for Spot Sugar this week were not on a satisfactory scale. Daily clearance including local requirements averages 4,900 bags a day as against 5,500 bags per day during the last preceding week. The highest and the lowest rates this week were Rs 18/8 and Rs 18/- for Java and Rs. 18 and 17/8 for Mauritius Ready sugar.

Our forward market at the commencement of the week under review tended to an ease but the middle of the week has been full of activity, particularly for new crop Java Sugar transactions, there being a rise of 5 to 8 d. per cwt. in the Forward Prices for all positions. During this interval New York and London Markets were also telegraphed to be firm and steady with good demand. Java Trust sold 50 000 tons at 10½ guilders per picul with further bids taken on hand. The close of the week however again witnesses easier feelings and weaker tone. The highest and the lowest rates this week were Sh 20/9 and Sh. 20 for January/February/March and Sh. 17/1 and Sh. 16/7 for June/July and Sh. 16/9 and Sh. 16/4 for July/August/September shipment for Java Sugar; Sh 19 and Sh 18/4 for Continental Beet Sugar December shipment; Sh 19/2 and Sh 18/8 for December and Sh 19/4 and Sh 18/8 for February/March shipment for B R B Beet Sugar and Sh 19/2 and Sh 18/7 for January/February/March shipment for Mauritius Crystal Sugar.

Total Stocks inclusive of fresh arrivals of about 35,000 bags of Beet Sugar per s.s. strikirk and s.s. bunka are estimated at 1,25,000 bags of Mauritius Crystal and 8,000 bags of Java and 35,000 bags of Beet Sugar.

54,000 tons of Java Sugar are said to be shipped per steamers during January.

The following are the quotations ruling the bazar to day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/8 per cwt.
Shipment Jan/Feb/March Sh 20/6 per cwt F B H
New Crop Java Sugar:—
Shipment June/July Sh 16/11 per cwt F B H.
Shipment July/Aug/Sept Sh 16/6 per cwt F B H.
Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment December Sh 18/10 per cwt F B H
B R B Beet Sugar:—
Shipment December Sh 19/2 per cwt F B H
Shipment Feb/March Sh 19/4 per cwt F B H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 17/14 per cwt.
Shipment Jan/Feb/March Sh 19 per cwt F B H.

SUGAR.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

With good demand for ready sugars and steadier advices from supplying countries prices for all qualities have been advanced by 6 annas per cwt. In face of small arrivals and strong holders unwilling to sell we do not expect prices to drop unless Java and Mauritius come out sellers at lower prices. A good business was done in our market in New Crop White Javas for June shipment at 17s to 17s 2d and July December at 16s. 5d to 16s 8d all Free Bombay Harbour. Old crop is firmly held and there is no business to report. Karachi and Calcutta markets are quiet but steady with good business doing. Java reported a steadier market and Trust have sold over 200 000 tons since last week at 10-50 guilders. London and America ruled steady with small fluctuations and good business doing. There is no news from Mauritius. Our opinion remains the same for New Crop Javas.

The following are the bazar rates and stocks:—

T M O ready Rs. 18-4-0 e. q. 20s 6d F B Harbour stocks 8,000 bags.
T M O Jan/March 20s 6d F B Harbour
T M O June 17s F B Harbour.
T M O July/December 16s 6d F B Harbour.
B R B Rs. 17-14-0 e. q. 19s 3d F B Harbour stocks 20,000 bags.
B R B Jan/March 19s 3d F B Harbour.
Mauritius Rs. 17-14-0 e. q. 19s F B Harbour stocks 250,000 bags.
Mauritius Jan/March 19s F B Harbour.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The following is the Statement of Affairs as on the 30th January 1925—

LIABILITIES.		
Subscribed Capital		11,25 00 000
Capital Paid up		5,62 50 000
Reserve		4,67 50 000
Public Deposits		17,69 75 000
Other Deposits		69,72 69 000
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act. against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra ..		4,00 00 000
Sundries		69 28 000
Rupees ..		1,02,41 62 000
ASSETS.		
Government Securities		15,20 13 000
Other authorized securities under the Act		1,21 97 000
Loans		16,37 38 000
Cash Credits		32,09 34 000
Inland bills discounted and purchased		15 43 77 000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased		27 42 000
Dead Stock		2,72 42 000
Sundries		51 77 000
Balances with other Banks ..		24 98 000
		84 09 18 000
Cash		18,32 44 000
Rupees ..		1,02,41 62 000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	£	1,171,100
Advances in London	„	1,134,300
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	„	167,600

Bank Rate 7%
Percentage 19 89.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

MONEY.

The week has seen a further development of stringency in the money market where conditions are firm with money at call barely available at 6 per cent. The rates for fixed deposits for three months and six months are quoted at 6 per cent. With continued heavy demands on the market resources for financing cotton and rice crops a considerable hardening of money rates seems imminent and the drain upon the cash balance of the Imperial Bank is expected to be heavy in ensuing weeks.

The current statement of affairs of the Imperial Bank of India shows an increase of Rs. 46.43 lakhs in the cash balance which now stands at Rs. 18,52,44,000 the percentage being 19.39 as compared with 20.15 of last week. The trade demand has improved as evidenced by the figures for cash credits, inland bills and loans which show an increase of Rs. 55.02 lakhs, Rs. 174-97 lakhs and Rs. 71.23 lakhs respectively. Government Deposits show an increase of Rs. 194.91 lakhs and other deposits an increase of Rs. 53.18 lakhs. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

Conditions in the gilt-edged market are generally unchanged and prices are steady to firm a small improvement being registered in the 3½ per cent. Paper which at the close was quoted at Rs. 66/12. 5 per cent Loans, 1933 and 1945-55, are quoted at Rs. 96/13 and Rs. 97/13. 5½ per cent Bonds, 1925 and 1928 were placed at Rs. 102/8 and Rs. 103/7. 6 per cent Bonds, 1926 and 1927, changed hands at Rs. 100/6 and Rs. 100/11; 1930 at Rs. 101/13 and 1932 at Rs. 102/15. 6½ per cent Bombay Development loan is quoted at Rs. 106/8.

There was further discussion in the Legislative Assembly during the week on Sir Basil Blackett's Paper Currency Act Amendment Bill consideration of which had been postponed from a previous date. After the acceptance of an amendment by Government to the effect that the value of created securities at the price at which they were purchased should not exceed Rs. 50 crores, the bill was put to the vote and passed.

Leave was obtained by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas to introduce his two currency bills. But the Finance Member emphatically stated that Government's leave to introduce the bills should not be taken as approval of them. He thought it premature to adopt the bills at the moment as this would be dangerous to the public interest. The Finance Member's pronouncement has had a reassuring effect in the exchange market.

EXCHANGE.

Throughout the early part of the period under report the exchange market was dull, but the rare for ready T T remained steady at 1s 5 15/16d with business passing at 1s.-5 31/32d. With a lessened enquiry for bullion import and export bills showing the market subsequently improved. Monetary stringency also provided a firming influence and the rate for T T advanced to 1s. 6d. sellers. The forward market is also steady, the rate for March being quoted at 1s.-5 29/32d. and for April at 1s.-5 27/32d.

The dollar quotation was easier over the week end and until Tuesday, but on Wednesday there was a recovery to dol. 4.79 the rate closed at dol. 4.78 3/4. French francs close at 88.60, Belgian francs at 92.90 and the Italian lira at 115.00

There were no applications for council bills at the last sale. Rs. 1 crore of Council Bills will be offered for sale next week by the Secretary of State.

GOLD.

In the gold market the steadiness of the early part of the period under report gave way on Wednesday to easier conditions, due to a lessened off-take and the firmness of sterling exchange. The approach of the February settlement and the heavy nature of the arrivals due on this account have had the effect of placing the February rates at a discount of about ¼ anna a tola under those quoted for March. This is a notable development seeing that not long ago the February rate was at a premium of annas three. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 87sh 1d and 88s 11d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 22/6 and Rs. 22/1/0 for ready, Rs. 22/2/9 and Rs. 21/14/6 for 9th February settlement and Rs. 22/1/6 and Rs. 21/14/9 for 11th March settlement. The rate for sovereigns has declined to Rs. 13/14/6 for ready and forward. The off-take averages some 50,000 tolas a day and stocks are computed at about 5 lakhs tolas excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £3 42,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment, the total visible supply from London to India is about £7,52 000. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 64 10 625 in bar and coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £4,45 000.

SILVER.

The week in the silver market has seen sharp fluctuations in prices with a movement to easier levels at the close. Speculative buying early in the week kept the rates steady and a fall in the price in London and easier advices from China depressed the market from Tuesday onwards. As in the case of gold and from the same reasons, the premium of ready rates over the forward market has now almost disappeared. The premium at one time amounted to rupee one per 100 tolas. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 32½d and 32¼d for ready and 32-5/16d and 32-1/16d for forward. In Shanghai the rates for T T declined from 3s 2d to 3s 1 7/8d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 74/12 and Rs. 73/4 for ready Rs. 74/11 and Rs. 73/4 for 11th February settlement and Rs. 74 2 and Rs. 73/4 for 15th March settlement. The off-take averages about 250 bars a day and the stock is estimated at about 3,000 bars excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about 210,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £10 20 000. The total import of silver during the week amounted to 3,507 bars and Rs. 8,63,562 in coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £27,500.

In the matter of the balance of 14½ million ounces of silver due for purchase under the Pittman Act, it is now authoritatively stated that no decision will be reached until after further discussion in the American Senate in December next.

SHARES.

There were five working days on the Stock Exchange during the period under report. The week-end saw a temporary set back in the prices of cotton mill shares which amounted to some Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 in the big shares. On Wednesday however, there was a smart recovery and at the close the prices registered were generally at the levels of the previous week. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal cotton mill shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 1160—1145—1172 8—1167 8—1170; Century Rs. 570—54 1/4—568 12—556 1/4; Central India Rs. 52 1/12—37 8—540—536 4; Crescent Rs. 247 8—240—252 8—250; Kohinoor Rs. 1290; New Great Rs. 426 1/4—425—446 1/4—439 8. Pearls Rs. 575—570—590; Simplex Rs. 217 8—220—225 and Swadeshi Rs. 640—645—640.

In the miscellaneous section prices have kept steady with advances in some instances. Andhra Valley have recorded a rise of some Rs. 80, the Tata Hydro also improving by Rs. 130. Bombay Burma are quoted at Rs. 320 and Bombay Tramways at 97 8. Cement shares are steady and railway shares in some instances have registered a small improvement. Central Provinces quoted Rs. 103 8 Gujerat Rs. 75 and Rs. 4th Light Rs. 150.

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from page 6.)

Swan Finalay per lb.	1	6	9
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34–40			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	5	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	5	6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	4	6
David per lb.	1	4	0
Edward Mohar per lb.	1	4	3
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	4	3
Salita.—			
Century per lb.	1	5	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	5	6
Textile per lb.	1	5	3
Dhoties 7, 8 and 9 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1	7	6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	5	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb. ..	1	7	0
Dhoties 10 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1	6	6
Textile (Bicycle per lb. ..	1	6	0
Check Grey Drill :—			
Standard per piece	6	2	0
Phoenix per piece	6	0	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	2	0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece ..	6	8	0
Pearl and Pabany..	6	6	0
Bleached Check			
Kasturchand per piece	7	6	0
Bombay

EAST AND WEST.

"AMSTERDAM."

ITALIAN LABOUR LEADERS.

SERBIA'S CRIME.

ASSASSINATION AND WAR.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Some of our Indian Labour friends receive advice from time to time, sometimes from English Labour politicians, sometimes from Indian leaders, that an affiliation ought to be made with the Amsterdam (or anti-Moscow) trade union International. My own advice is very strongly to the contrary. The prejudiced and embittered attitude of this European body cannot make for any future effective unity of Labour in East and West. I quote one of its stunts of this International, manifestly an ex *parte* move, the sort of thing India ought to keep out of not to take a hand in.

HISTORY "MADE IN HOLLAND."

The ready-made "press-paper" Bureau of the I.F.T.U., or Amsterdam Trade Union International, approvingly quotes a correspondent concerning the reported "suppression of a Communist Rising at Reval" (Estonia.)

..."*Even the Communists of Reval itself*" (says this correspondent) *were kept in ignorance*.....Plainly then the workers themselves knew nothing of it; they *went to their work in factory and workshop as usual* on the morning of December 1st. Only *when they were entering* the factories were *some of them* urged to take part in the rising. *Most of them rejected the suggestion*, and all the factories and workshops of Reval worked at full strength throughout the 1st December."

The unnamed and unvouched correspondent of this I.F.T.U.—an organization pathetically eager to decry the power of Communism, even at the price of supporting the police and dictatures of the European capitals—concludes: "It is a Communist lie that the workers of Reval took part in the rebellion; they condemned it in the strongest terms."

Now, I ask Indian Labour leaders, who are naturally prone to hold a suspensive judgment about reports and denunciations, if the above is the sort of propaganda they want to be mixed up with? Is it not quite reasonable to believe that (despite a few foolish Communist trying to get credit of a sort out of an attempted rising) the whole thing was a police fake? The Communists themselves *did not know of it*. On entering the factories, *some of the workers* were asked to revolt! Naturally, they suspected the affair, and refused to rise. Now, is it possible that a rising by Communists, who are alleged to have 'nuclei' and 'cells' in every workshop, should be ignorant of their own plot. It was engineered by the Estonian police, in order to lead to a repression of the Communist Party in Estonia. And Amsterdam helps.

ITALIAN "REPTILES."

The I.F.T.U. spends a considerable part of its activity and spare cash in sneering at the red element, or Communist section of Trade Unionism. In its report on the Italian T. U. Congress it discloses the fact that, despite all previous attempts to silence them, the Communists are still 13 1/2 per cent of those Trade Unionists who attend the Italian Trade Union Congress. That Congress is pursuing a steady course of perversion, as in the case of the British Labour Party. It is converting the neutral ground of Congress into an anti-Communist organisation.—It affiliates with Amsterdam, and "its new Rules extend the rights of the national centre very considerably and limit those of the local trades Councils, or Chambers of Labour." And why? Because, like Battersea Trades Council and others in England, they have declined to pursue a "blood-hunt against the Reds" or to follow a policy subservient to the bureaucrats and office-seekers. "These Local Trades Councils", says the Italian report, "have in the part *acquired*(!) a large amount of independence." That impudent assertion of the Italian panjandrums means that the Councils have dared to *preserve* and *defend* independence of thought and action. "They have often adopted," says the report, "lines of policy which are not approved *either by the national centre* or by the unions affiliated with it. *This abuse is now to be remedied*: the Chamber of Labour are henceforth to be merely the executive organs of the national Centre, except in dealing with purely local matters." We presume the *in politics* has made it difficult for them to the Congress. "This", we are solemnly and smugly assured, "will mean a great improvement in Italian trade union policy, for the excessive independence of the Chambers of Labour *and their eagerness to intrude in politics* has made it difficult to them to do good systematic trade union work."

POLITICS AND UNIONISM.

What a touching regard for the proper utilisation of local energy! What a striking picture of the dangers of politics! Not, it will be noted, of *all* politics; only of embarrassing local vociferousness. Just as in England, there is a distinct coolness by the professional politicians, against the amateur competition of critical local fighters.

One shrewdly suspects that a still greater objection is that local independence prevents the central three-tailed bashaws from being able to sell-out the movement to the authorities as a going concern, at any time of threatened crisis or reprisals. Taking it, however, at its face value, the statement decrees politics as injurious to trade action. What about the politics of the Central bigwigs? Is it not a fact that the policy of national leaders, if unchecked, is to indulge in any amount of political action, generally of a highly dubious and criticisable character?

It is most certainly the fact that a political policy, of anti-red propaganda and persecution, is taking up the bulk of the time of the Amsterdam International and its affiliated national bodies?

HOW DEMOCRACY WORKS.

The Italian Confederation of Labour, one of the numerous bodies that sets up to represent the Italian working classes, holds a National Congress which it declares to be "the" Italian Trade Union Congress. Henceforth, at any rate to Amsterdam Internationals to go on, the Confederation is synonymous with Italian Labour. That is not Dictature of the Proletariat or anything of that sort. It is "democracy." The I. F. T. U. of Amsterdam, through its emissary Sassenbach, told the Milan Congress that the Yellow International was "watching, with the utmost interest, the struggle for life of the Italian trade unions."

What a picture, the Italian surgeons, in consultation with the Amsterdam vivisectors, watching with the utmost interest the trade unions' struggle to survive their effective knife-play.

The newly adopted Rules of the Italian machine-leaders are, the I. F. T. U. assures us, in adoption of democratic methods and against violence and dictatorship Violence is not proposed by either of the Internationals; so we come down to democracy versus dictatorship. How does the Italian Congress practice the democracy beloved by its Amsterdam sponsors? This way:—"The question of affiliation with Amsterdam, *being regarded as a foregone conclusion*, was "duly" embodied in the Rules." "Duly" is a good word, truly! One would have thought it most unduly, this printing of an act of affiliation, not yet passed by the Congress, but decided on by the Central Dictature of the Italian Congress. A fine demonstration of the way "democracy" operates, forsooth.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

The Constantinople rates (current in London) which was kept at a remarkably favourable figure by Turkish finance methods, as compared with the figures for the old mark, Kroner and rouble, moved recently further against the Turkish pound. It occupies still, however, a highly creditable and hopeful position. The purity value of 110 piastres to the £ sterling, was at Oct. 17, 1924 raised to 845, on Jany. 8, 1925 to 872½. A rate of 880 would mean that the Turkish currency rate with England is 8 to 1 against Turkey. This can be compared with Greece: 10 to 1. Serbia: 11 to 1 Bulgaria: 25 to 1 Rumania: 36 to 1. We do not quote Austria (13.955 to 1) nor Hungary (14.363 to 1.) Germany, like Poland and Russia, has adopted a gold-guaranteed issue which has liquidated the immense fall of credit, but one remembers what German currency once was; a great contrast with to-day, when the "rentenmark" exchange is actually against England.

SERBIA'S CRIME.

Under the presidency of Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, M.P., the East-West Circle, common meeting-ground for advanced thinkers of all shades of political thought, Eastern and Western, met last night at Prince Henry's Room, London. Miss M. Edith Durham was the lecturer of the evening. She is an extremely well-known authoress and traveller. She wrote "The Burden of the Balkans"; "The Struggle for Scutari"; "Twenty Years of Balkan Tangle," and other books. She appears in the magazines, and lectures to various learned Societies. Last night her subject was "New Documents relating to the Serajevo Crime,"—that is, the assassination of the Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the act which precipitated the Great War. The great mass of the English public believe Serbia was mercilessly harried by Austria, rightly refused to be humiliated, and preferred war. It has, however, become evident to us, by certain refusals of "pacifists" and "League-of-Nationists" to even attend and listen to Miss Durham, that these people, like the General Public, *do not want to learn the facts*. Having resolved on a certain interpretation of history, the truth only offends and inconveniences them. Miss Durham proves that "poor little Serbia" preferred war for two reasons (a) That the Government feared the results of an exposure of the Serbian conspiracy by an Austrian examination. (b) That the military class wanted the war, and considered Russian help would destroy Austria and create a Great Serbia.

In the "Bombay Chronicle" of February 6th, 1924, I reported that Professor Stanoyevitch who admires the murderous Dragutin Dimitrievitch, plainly indicated the connection of that gentleman (chief of Intelligence of the Serbian General Staff) with the plot of assassination. This gallant Serbian officer was the organiser of the body known as the Black Hand. Stanoyevitch's book passed the censorship of his own land, Serbia, consequently is beyond dispute.

Now Miss Durham introduced us to the disgusting, though to an extent frank, reminiscences of Ljuba Jovanovitch, written in Serbian and entitled Krv Sloventsva (or Slavonic Blood). As Serbian is a but little known language, it is perhaps not greatly to be wondered at that the book seems hardly to have been noticed throughout Europe. Miss Durham, however, by her magazine and newspaper articles and her lectures, must certainly cause it to be considered by all the Foreign Offices and all the political circles in course of time.

JOVANOVITCH.

Ljuba Jovanovitch was a Serbian Minister in M. Pashitch's 1914 Serbian Government, he was a minister afterwards, and both of them are ministers to-day,—M. Pashitch succeding, by force and liberal expenditure, in retaining to-day the Premiership of Serbia which is backed only by a minority. Jovanovitch's reminiscences prove that Pashitch and Jovanovitch, besides others, knew of the preparations for assassination and did nothing serious to prevent it. Afterwards, they took steps to conceal the facts from Austria and the world. Now M. Jovanovitch apparently does not mind who knows.

RUSSIAN COMPLICITY.

Nikola Ninadovitch goes further in La Federation Balkanique. He declares that not only Pashitch but the present King of Serbia, had knowledge of the preparations for assassination; and also adds the Russian Minister Hartwig, and the Russian Military Attache Artamanov, to the list of those who knew the facts.

WOES OF JAIPUR KISANS.

UNHEARD-OF INCREASE IN TAXES.

Mr. Ramnarain Chaudhary, Secretary Rajasthan Seva Sangha, Ajmer, wires from Fatehpur under date Feb. 4:—

The situation in Sikar, Substate of Jaipur is becoming critical owing to the policy of senior officer. Acute discontent is visible. All classes are against the imposition of new taxes, enhancement of land revenue and importing of outside officials on important posts. After strong agitation in the press, the Kisans in large numbers proceeded to Jaipur for representing their grievances. Invited by the senior officer for co-operation and requested by Kisans for help, I saw both and succeeded in gaining assurance from the former against the intimidation or victimisation of Kisans at Sikar, which they strongly feared and to remove all real grievances. Discussions were held between the officials headed by the senior officer and Kisans in my presence for three days. But on the fourth day the senior officer suddenly changed his attitude and declared the enhancement of revenue and the dismissal of Kisan leaders from the village headmanship and also restricted the scope of the proposed enquiry into all grievances to one single question of the system of collecting land revenue in future. Negotiations having failed the Kisans resolved to return to Jaipur for making representation, but were dispersed. Feeling thus betrayed they returned home, with tears revenue having been already realised by attachment and imprisonment. Among the taxes, a stamp fee of two annas has been newly imposed upon every application which must be written by registered petition writers, charging equal amount as wages. Custom duties are proposed to be enhanced from two to thirty-two times the existing rates.

Similarly feudatories and freeholders of Sikar deeply resent the imposition of compulsory contribution towards the expenses of marriage of Rao Rajaji's daughter held last year an dpublic opinion is unanimously against the new regime, due to these economic impositions particularly because they bring little return to public. Sikar treasury is overful there being no municipalities, only one middle school and one hospital for over two lakhs of people paying about one million rupees annually.

On the eve of my departure for Fatehpur I was served at Sikar with a verbal order of Rao Rajaji prohibiting my journey, but on my refusal to submit to unwarranted interference in my legitimate activities, the order was withdrawn. The Inspector of Police, however, has been specially deputed to watch my movements and I welcome the senior officer's novel methods of co-operation.

DELHI LETTER.

LECTURES AND CONFERENCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 3.

We are having lectures and conferences galore. Sunday last specially was cramped with engagements. We had an anti-untouchability Conference under the presidency of Mr. N. C. Kelkar. We had a pretty tea party at the Western Hotel in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Mosley. There was then the meeting of the friends of workers to inaugurate a Labour Party in India, and last but not the least, there was the meeting of the Nationalist Party.

DEPRESSED CLASSES CONFERENCE.

The Anti-Untouchability Conference met in an atmosphere of enthusiasm. Mr. Kelkar, M.L.A., presided, and amongst the speakers were, such well-known leaders of Indian opinion, as Mahatma Gandhi, Lala Lajpat Rai, Swami Shradhanand and others. All of them condemned the inequitous custom and called upon the people to remove the injustice.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Mr. Kelkar appealed to the caste-Hindus to seriously consider this question of untouchability. And, if they did so, Mr. Kelkar said they would find that nothing like a material sacrifice would be required from them. Only they must summon up more courage of conviction and be prepared to do openly what they have no objection to do on the sly. It was wrong to suppose that it was a matter of generosity to the Untouchables to offer to remove the present ban upon them. It was only justice and not generosity. One must be just whether he is generous or not. Justic was a duty; generosity a mere ethical pleasure. And he did not want anybody who preached or worked in this cause, to suppose that he was in any sense a patron of the Depressed Classes. In fact, he would put it on a still lower basis, that is to say, under the category of sheer self-interest; and he hoped that the instinct of human selfishness, at any rate, if not divine justice and generosity, would inspire the caste-Hindus to take up the uplift of the Depressed Classes in their hands.

Mahatma Gandhi spoke only a few words, but words that went deep into the hearts of the audience. He said it was satanic to hold one community in ever-lasting bondage in the name of religion. It is this old sin that has brought us into the present trouble. We treated a section of our brethren as *pariahs*, and to-day we are being treated as *pariahs* throughout the world."

MR. MOSLEY'S ADVICE TO M.L.A.'S

The M.L.A.'s had a pretty tea-party at the Western Hostel in honour of Mr. Oswald and Lady Cynthia Mosley. Mr. Jinnah welcomed the guests in a few choice words. Mr. Mosley replying asked them to be a bit patient till Labour came to vatives occasion to initiate strong rule. Indian leaders, he said, should take particular care to be united themselves and present a united demand, to prevent sub-terranean outbursts and do whatever they can to educate British public opinion. In this connection, he said, that the Labour Press like the 'Daily Herald' and the "New Leader" will always welcome contributions from Indians on Indian questions.

Pandit Motilal Nehru thanked Mr. Mosley for the conscientious sense of public duty with which he is studying Indian questions. As regards patience, Panditji said nobody could accuse Indians for having been impatient. Propaganda in England is a matter of money. The European charges for every thing, even for being taught wisdom. He thought that this country's salvation had to be worked here by Indians according to their lights.

DAYANAND CENTENARY.

PREPARATIONS FAST PROGRESSING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MUTRA, Feb. 5.

The special meeting of the working committee of the Dayanand Shatabdi held on 3rd Feburary, resolved hearty that 12th Feoruary, and not 21st be observed by all the Samajes as the day for grand celebrations, and the food and clothes be distributed to the poor on the same day, Samaj Temples be decorated and illuminated on a grand scale, festivities be held in Samajists homes and prizes be distributed to boys and girls in Schools and Colleges. Samajists should start on the 13th latest to join the central functions at Muttra. Mutra city is absolutely free from plague or other infectious diceases. Central and local Governments have granted facilities to officers. Officials apiying for leave may join the Shatabdi. Railways also have granted facilities. Three pandals and five *yajna shalas* have been completed Kumis (huts) for pilgrims' accommodation are being completed. Reserved tents are being pitched electric and Kitson lights are arranged. Other preparations for pilgrims' convenience are verging upon completion. Volunteer service corps are organized. All truth-loving generous public in general and Samajists in particular are requested to respond to the appeal and make Shatabdi a success.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MEETS ON 19TH.

ELECTED PRESIDENT.

BOMBAY, Feb. 6.

The fourth session of the Bombay Legislative Council will commence in Bombay on the 19th February and continue its sittings from day to day till the 14th of March. A departure has been made from the usual practice, and the business of the Council is confined only to the discussion and adoption of the Budget and the consideration of official bills and demands for supplementary grants. Last year some days were allotted for unofficial business during the Budget session. The elimination of unofficial business from this session is in all probability the forerunner of the holding of another extra session during the current year specially for the consideration of unofficial business. If any such compensation is not made, there would be considerable disappointment and discontent among the unofficial members who had lost no opportunity during the last year to express their sense of grievance at the inadequancy of time given for unofficial business.

As at present arranged, the first business before the Council when it meets on the 19th instant will be the election of a President. The nomination by the Government of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the outgoing President, as member, has been made to meet the wishes of a large body of the members, of the Council who were anxious to have Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola once again as their President. In the last session, during the discussion on the bill to determine the President's salary the Swarajist Party declared that no Swarajist intended to aspire for the office. Later, during the debate on the resolution regarding the Council's appreciation of the services of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola as its President, several representative members of the Council expressed their keen desire to have Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola again as President. In these circumstances, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola stands the best chance of being returned unopposed as the first elected President of the Bombay Legislative Council.

As the programme for the ensuing session stands, the election of the President will be the only business before the Council on the first day. On the second day the proceedings will be opened by the Deputy President, and after the approval by H. E. the Governor of the election of the President has been communicated, the President would be sworn in and conduct the proceedings. The next business would be the election of the Standing Finance Committee and the Public Accounts Committee and the nomination by the President of the panel of chairman for the session. It is understood that H. E. the Governor will in all probability open the session with an inaugural speech.

The Hon. Mr. H. S. Lawrence, the Finance Member, will then present the budget which promises to be neither a deficit nor a surplus budget. The local Government have been considerably taxed to make provision for carrying out the recommendations of the Lee Commission in regard to the Services.

The general discussion of the budget will be the main business before the Council from the 20th to the 25th. On the 26th and 27th instant, the Council will take into consideration official bills and demands for supplementary grants. The Council will then devote twelve days from the 28th February till the 14th March for the consideration of demands for grants. Two more days, the 16th and 17th March, are allotted for Government bills and supplementary grants, when the fourth session will conclude its sittings.—Free Press.

DIABETES

WORLD RENOWNED.
RADICAL AND SURE CURE.

To Letter No. of the firm 25608

Messrs. K.P. RAY and J.P. RAY BROS.
Dept. No. 5, Benares City.

DEAR SIRS,

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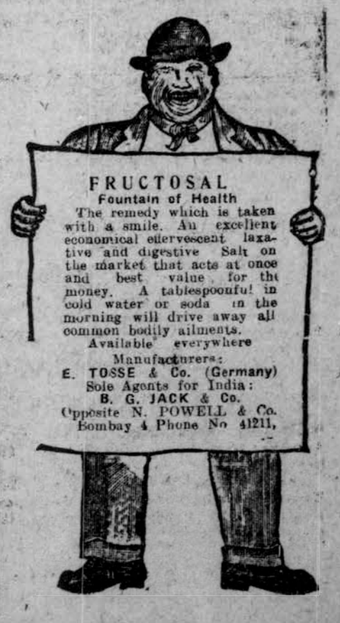

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BENGAL ORDINANCE.

A LEGAL VIEW.

"A FRAUD UPON POWERS UNDER SEC. 72."

The "Madras Weekly Notes" in its issue of the 26th January, writes as follows:—

We are glad to find that after all a day has been allotted to discuss the Bengal Ordinance in the Legislative Assembly. An ordinance is promulgated by the Governor-General under section 72 of the Government of India Act. The members of the legislative assembly cannot ask questions regarding the ordinance because the question is to be asked for the purpose of obtaining information on a matter of public concern within the special cognisance of the member to whom it is addressed, (Rule 8) The Governor-General is no member of any chamber of the Indian legislature. No resolution can be moved as a matter of right because resolutions have to be in the form of specific recommendations addressed to the Governor-General in Council Rule 23. The ordinance is not within the purview of the Governor-General in Council. There is also the further limitation made by the rule that a resolution may be disallowed by the Governor-General on the ground that it relates to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Governor-General in Council Rule 22(1). But this would seem to indicate that even if it is not primarily the concern of the Governor-General in Council a resolution may be allowed to be moved in the discretion of the Governor-General. But rule 23 is emphatic that it should be in the form of a recommendation to the Governor-General in Council and hence we feel that no member is entitled to move a resolution on an ordinance promulgated by the Governor-General. We are not therefore surprised that the learned ex-Lord Chief Justice of England, disallowed the moving of any resolution on the matter of the Bengal ordinance.

But we are sure His Excellency was quite aware of the provisions of section 72 of the Government of India Act which while empowering him to promulgate an ordinances in cases of necessity has vested the further power of control or supersession in the Indian Legislature. Though the matter of the ordinance is not within the right of the Governor-General in Council the whole matter is within the jurisdiction of the Indian Legislature, and hence of the Legislative Assembly.

We have shown above how no question could be asked or no resolution could be moved regarding the ordinance. The only course then open to a member of the Indian Legislature is to move for passing an Act to control or supersede that ordinance. In this view again, the position that we contended for that the previous sanction required by section 67 of the Act for amending or repealing an ordinance is not necessary where an Act is introduced for controlling or superseding it under S. 72 receives further support.

VICEROY'S POSITION UNTENABLE.

His Lordship, the Viceroy, cannot certainly be unaware when he promulgated the ordinance of the limitations that have been placed by Parliament over the extraordinary power conferred on him. We are hence surprised to read in his opening speech after making out the necessity which impelled him to promulgate the Bengal ordinance, "It has since been urged that the legislature should have been summoned again before I took the step of promulgation. In my judgment this course was neither in the circumstances desirable nor indeed was it possible if the means devised were to prove effective. The responsibility was of that nature which could not be shared and it would not be right or proper for me to try to share it with you or to place it on your shoulder. Consultation with the legislature would have meant publicity. The aim was to prevent crime and paralyse the activities of the conspiracies. The past experience of the Government of India and the conclusions of the Rowlatt committee point to the fact that to check conspiracies of this nature with success two features are essential. In the first place the organisation must not know that general action of a special nature is under contemplation against them and in the second place the method of working and the sources of information must not be endangered directly or indirectly. Any rashness or carelessness of those points may make future action entirely fruitless and completely nullify the object to be secured. If discussions in the legislature had taken place these conditions could not have been fulfilled and the ordinance would have proved futile as a remedy for the disease."

We are at a loss to understand the position taken up by His Excellency. It could certainly never be urged that before promulgating an ordinance—a measure to meet cases of urgent necessity—the legislature should be consulted. The burden of arriving at a conclusion as regards necessity lies heavily on His Excellency and it rests entirely on his shoulders to promulgate an ordinance, and if we may say so without disrespect, H. E. is perfectly right in saying, this responsibility he cannot share either with his executive councillors or with the legislative councillors. But after promulgating an ordinance, the law, wisely, or wisely vests the power of control or supersession by an Act, in the Indian Legislature. And H. E. cannot override this power in the same way as he feels the necessity for an ordinance.

Such being the case no amount of argument on the part of His Excellency can take away the power and the responsibility that has been allotted to the Indian Legislature by Parliament. Conceding all the arguments that His Excellency has urged as to why he did not consult the legislature beforehand, he cannot certainly urge the same arguments to deprive the Legislature of its power to control or supersede by an Act after its promulgation. If His Excellency desired to keep all proceedings in this matter secret there is nothing in the Act to preclude his holding a meeting of the Indian Legislature *in camera* excluding the public and the Press. He cannot certainly say that by taking into his confidence the Legislative Councillors the objects with which he promulgated the ordinance will be frustrated.

We have been at pains to point out the safe course that could have been adopted with due recognition of the rights and duties both of His Excellency and of the Indian Legislature, having regard to the preamble to the Government of India Act to associate *in a greater and greater measure* the people of India in its proper administration. When His Excellency was able to convince the Indian members of his Executive Council and that of Bengal, there is no reason to feel any fear that the Legislative Councillors will take any other attitude—an unreasonable one—if they sincerely felt that the safety and good government of India really required such extra-ordinary powers in the Police and Executive.

EMERGENCY.

We are further constrained to observe that His Excellency has not succeeded in making out a case of emergency which is the basis of his jurisdiction to act under Section 72 of the Act. The word '*emergency*' connotes a sudden or an unexpected occurrence and has been defined to mean 'an occurrence or combination of circumstances, which calls for immediate action or remedy.' In the present instance it is conceded by His Excellency that the circumstances which according to him justified the ordinance, viz., 'the existence of wide-spread secret societies with many ramifications which had taken the greatest care to conceal their insidious organisations and nefarious plans' had been for a long time in existence to the knowledge of the Bengal Government and the Government of India even from the days of the Rowlatt Committee or at least from January 1924. His Excellency says "thereafter the Government of Bengal and my Government were for a long time in anxious consultation in regard to the measures and every effort was made to cope with the danger, by the ordinary law reinforced by such special action as lay within our powers..... These measures however proved ineffective and finally after exhausting all the weapons in their armoury, the Government of Bengal had made a request to my Government." H. E. has had the benefit of an advice from his executive councillors and of an approval by the Secretary of State and the matter has been long deliberated upon, even though section 72 contemplates the exercise of dictatorial powers in an emergency by one man, the Governor-General.

The statute lays the responsibility for making laws for the peace and good Government of a province primarily on the local legislature. Of course the Indian legislature can legislate similarly for the whole of India or any part of it. Only in cases of emergency or unforeseen ocurrences when these two bodies cannot be moved at once and some delay would be occasioned, the Governor-General can have recourse to his power under Section 72 of the Act. The emergency can have reference only to the danger that any delay may cause and not to the extent of danger involved in the situation.

Neither the local legislature nor the Indian legislature was approached to cope with the situation which H. E. has described with such forceful eloquence as existing for such a length of time—the Indian legislature passed only last September the repeal of all repressive laws. With great respect to H. E. we cannot help feeling that the legislature have been robbed of their powers on an occasion which legitimately called for their action. The invoking of jurisdiction under section 72 is, in legal parlance, a fraud upon the powers conferred by the Act upon the Governor-General. We are confirmed in this position when it is remembered that both the Governments were well aware that the situation was not of six months' duration and that the legislatures will in any event have to be resorted to.

H. E. in his speech has said that the Bengal legislation had its origin in his ordinance. This statement only strengthens our position that the Bengal legislature is *functus officio* in respect of the subject matter of the ordinance and that the only body competant to deal with it is the Indian Legislature.

A DEPUTATION FROM SYRIA.

There has just arrived in Bombay Shaikh Ibn Zile Ali Effendi, delegate from the Jamiat-ai-Khairya Islamia of Jabal Libnan, Syria. The Jamiat has been established in Jabal Libnan, a part of Syria, the majority of whose population are Christians. While the Christians are a prosperous and progressive community the Muslims of Jabal Libnan are backward materially as well as educationally. Realising the need for the spread of education among them, some enthusiastic and leading local men organised the Jamiat and started several schools in different places in Libnan, such as Katiba and Keyfoon. But owing to the poverty of the local Mussalmans, the Jamiat could not secure the necessary funds in order to maintain and expand its beneficent activities and naturally felt the need of financial assistance from outside Muslims. The Jamiat, therefore, deputed Sheikh Ibn Zile Ali Effendi to different Muslim countries to collect funds. The Muslims of Egypt made a generous response in proportion to their capacity, so did their co-religionists of Bagdad, Basra and Mohamerrah. Now Shaik Ibn Zile Effendi has arrived in Bombay to enlist the support of Indian Muslims and he trusts that, in accordance with their traditional generosity, they will give him all help they can. Intending donors may either hand over their donations to him personally or remit the amounts to the head office of the Jamiat direct.

EDUCATION OF MUSLIM GIRLS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The account of the Mahomedan Educational Conference was, indeed, enough to dazzle—so hopeful and laudable were the speeches in which satisfaction at the seeming progress of education in Muslim India was a marked feature. If words could remain for good or bad, the Mahomedan Conference may be said to have achieved much, but after thirty-six years of mere repetition, such elation was hardly commendable. The absolute lack of comparison with the progress of other races in India, and the recitation of facts and figures showing the increase of schools and students for the purpose of effect, was pathetic.

The climax, however, came with the question of the education of girls, when it was proposed by Mr. M. H. Syed "that the Standing Committee should represent to the Bombay University and other Universities that out of consideration for the religious and social sentiments of the Muslim girls they should permit Muslim lady candidates to appear for the Intermediate and higher degree examinations as private students and exempt them from attending lecture courses in colleges." This was improved upon by M. Abdul Hamid who declared that the present system had made some Muslim parents suspicious as it encouraged coquetry, disobedience, love of fine things, etc. The whole proposal concluded by a resolution that girls could do well by private tuition at home.

The proposer of the resolution seeks concession on social and religious sentiments of Muslim girls. What may these religious principles be which prompt restrictions equal to disaster? The Quaran reveals no such teaching. And this, I believe, will be granted as the best guide for Muslims. The one text which treats of personal modesty and dignity of womanhood had taken the shape of purdah with a reasonable freedom as in Egypt and Turkey. With the progress of time these countries have thrown off the hindrance, for fashion's sake and remain no less Muslims. But such corporal imprisonment, as is perpetrated in Muslim India, will be remembered, was introduced as a temporary necessity for a historical event, and has no religious background. In spite of all changes this *purdah* still lingers here like cast-off humour—a refuge of debility. After keeping a record of Living-Dead among Muslim women as large as that of the figures quoted as increase of schools in the said Conference, must it now become an argument to demand constriction in the already narrow system of education? In preference to this, lectures no less important in college life, than in public are, according to this resolution, a hindrance and to be done away with.

It reminds me of a speech made by the Principal of a Girls' College in England after the rejection of the proposal of the right of women in the University, which meant that women students would have to attend lectures and laboratories on ungracious sufferance. Referring to this deplorable fact the mistress said: "You are going to have a hard time, but all that I can say is, go."

This was the demand of a woman who had worked diligently for women's education in the face of storming opposition of convention and "some parents' suspicions." It was a demand well-weighed as regards co-operation in education. The cry of the resolution coming at the beginning stands in marked contrast with that cry of advancement.

Before the foundation has been laid of Muslim women's education and betterment, comes this short-sighted resolution. Again if social principles be converted from co-operation to non-co-operation, a superior method no doubt, the setting must also be prepared for it. Intellectual non-co-operation above all is not only the consequence of long intellectual training, it needs continual replenishing. To be able to expound principle of independent education, it is obvious, there must be at least self-efficient libraries and able men to spare as private tutors. With the absence of these is the lack of adequate home-training in India which is half the success of the West. The first impressions, the most vital in the psychological life of a child are those in India of bare walls, confused environment, not to speak of the varying monotony where Nature even has no admission.

Such a resolution under these condition was as humiliating as it displayed lack of modesty.

The most comical part of the resolution was that contributed by M. Abdul Hamid, who did not hesitate to impute to a system that which is common to the human and the animal world. Disobedience, psychologically springs from causes abiding as much in the disobeyed as the disobeyer. In fact teachers and parents must bear more of the blame as it behoves them to understand the children before applying wrong methods. Moreover, this kind of complaint has not appeared from other communities, also subjected to the same system. In view of this—and the fact mentioned in this part of the resolution that only some parents objected, the resolution would have been spared if time had been given to the system to show its results in succession—at least for two generations, till parents and children had possessed the same experience and emancipation.

Disobedience, here, is virtue turned witness and the system is thrice welcome, which has fostered opposition to such conventional religion, as cutting the nails on a Friday rather than on a Thursday, wearing tight bangles regardless of natural development, etc.

One wonders what the future of Muslim India is to be if such be the resolution on preparation for life, namely, to walk backwards for the sake of mere form is the sacrifice of practical progress demanded. It is not only charity but greatness also which has its beginnings in the home.—Yours, etc.,

A MUSLIM GIRL.

Amraoti.

BABY WEEK.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a pity that the appalling infantile mortality is attributed to a large extent to the great neglect of the child welfare, whereas the root cause is absolutely lost sight of. As a rule, healthy parents have healthy offsprings and, therefore, the present alarming mortality of children is due entirely to poor physique of the parents whose conditions ought to receive more attention, if their progeny is desired to possess such vitality as can easily defy ordinary diseases. The present high cost of living has made such necessary and nutritious stuffs as ghee, butter, and milk a luxury even for a middle class man. How, then, can middle or poor class people hope to possess vitality that would resist even fevers of ordinary type, to speak nothing of those of virulent nature. In fact, the present high cost of living and the small average income per head are mainly responsible for both adult and infantile mortality. Therefore, instead of the mothers, Government can do a lot to prevent the mortality. In the first place, inquiries must be made regarding conditions necessitating retention of war-time prices of foodstuffs. Secondly, the number of cows slaughtered must at least be reduced if the slaughter cannot be entirely stopped. Thirdly, the export of foodstuffs must be stopped by legislature. Fourthly, the Indian clerks and schoolmasters and menials working under Government must be given a living wage. And lastly, the present insanitary chawls of the Improvement Trust and Development Department must be replaced by better kinds of cottages. Unless these things are done it is doubtful whether the object of the organisers of the Baby Week in Bombay viz., "to save the appalling infant mortality" will ever be realised though no doubt the organisers are inspired with the best of motives and deserve sincere thanks of the public.

Thanking you, Sir, for inserting the above.—Yours, etc.,

S. V. JAYAKAR.

WHOLESALE PRICES IN BOMBAY.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

The following are extracts from the "Labour Gazette" for January 1925:—

In December 1924, the general level of wholesale prices in Bombay was the same as in the previous month, being 76 percent. above the level in July 1914. The index number for food-grains only was 129, the same as in November. The index number for non-food articles rose by points. The fluctuations in the price of foods, non-foods and all articles will be seen in the following table:—

Increase per cent over 1814.

Foods.—

Number of items 15, August 1924 73, September 1924 68, October 1924 70, November 1924 71, December 1924 62.

Non-Foods.—

Number of items 27, August 1924 90, September 1924 81, October 1924 81, November 1924 76 December 1924 76.

All Articles.—

Number of items 42, August 1924 84, September 1924 81, November 1924 76 December 1924 76.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING IN BOMBAY

The Working Class Cost of Living Index number for January 1925 was 157 as compared with 160 during the previous month. The average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account for the city of Bombay was 157 for all articles and 152 for food articles only.

SECURITIES INDEX NUMBER

The general level of the prices of 102 shares and securities in December 1924 was 142 thus showing a fall of one point as compared with the previous month. Cement and Manganese companies declined by four points and Cotton mills by two points while Railway Companies and Electric undertaking rose by one point each. Government and Corporation securities as also Ginning and Pressing companies showed no change.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN THE PRESIDENCY

There were six industrial disputes in progress during the month, five of which occurred in cotton mills and one in a miscellaneous concern. Two of these were due to the question of pay and the rest to personal grievances. The number of work-people involved was 975 and the number of working days lost 941.

METHOD OF PAYMENT OF WAGES

In view of impending legislation on this subject, the Labour Office conducted on behalf of Government an enquiry into the method of payment of wages, namely (1) after what intervals paid (2) number of days elapsing between date on which payment due and date on which payment effected, and (3) facilities, if any given by employers to these employees of obtaining rations. The results of this enquiry are published in extenso.

AGRICUTURAL WAGES 1889-1923.

The special report on Agricultural Wages issued by the Labour Office during 1924 having been criticized on the ground that the base year (1900) was an abnormal year efforts were made to carry the enquiry back to an earlier year, the results of which are published in this article.

The article deals only with wages in purely rural tracts. It clearly shows that wages in the famine period 1900-1902 were markedly below the levels previously existing and that the impression conveyed by the Special Report of the Labour Office that the trend of rural wages in the Presidency has been continuously upward is erroneous.

OTHER MATTER

There are numerous other minor articles, notes and reviews.

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Cools and refreshes the skin

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Should you Require

THE BEST, THE LATEST, THE MOST UP-TO-DATE AND THE MOST COMFORTABLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES IN VARIOUS STYLES AND PATTERNS, IT WILL BENEFIT YOU TO CONSULT

BALIWALLA & HOMI

THE LEADING OPTICIANS OF BOMBAY

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SUN AND GLARE GLASSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

LARGEST VARIETY OF SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.

AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS.

COCOGEM

"The amount of free acidity in every cooking oil or fat has a direct relation to its purity, therefore its fitness for human consumption. Free fatty acidity is nature's means of expressing a danger signal"

Western countries with Pure Food Laws insist on low acidity of cooking oils, but in India inferior oils and ghee of high acidity are openly sold to the detriment of the health of the users. Some of these oils and fats have been found to contain as much as 5.00 to 10,00 per cent free fatty acid. Naturally health must suffer.

In the interests of the public, the manufacturers of Cocogem take special care that the acidity of their product is a negligible quantity (00.04 per cent). Major Hygham, I.M.S., Chemical Analyser to Government, Bombay, reports:—

"The proportion of free acid in Cocogem is singularly low evidencing the careful manner it has been processed and its freshness and purity"

In purchasing Cocogem, in preference to any other cooking oil, you therefore are assured of getting a product of the highest quality, manufactured by the latest scientific methods under ideal conditions.

INSIST ON YOUR GROCER SUPPLYING.

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A pre-eminently strengthening and restorative tonic combining in reduced volume and agreeable form the properties of Cod Liver Oil and Licithin. An excellent preparation giving astonishing results in the Organic Wasting Diseases such as: PULMONARY PHTHISIS, every form of TUBERCULOSIS SCROFULA, COUGHS, OLD STANDING COLDS, ACUTE AND CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, RICKETS, ANÆMIA, CHLOROSIS, NERVOUS DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, SORE THROATS, NEURASTHENIA, and in general all constitutional diseases affecting the nutrition.

"In pre-war period, this preparation possessed unique reputation in the Medical Profession as the only remedy that could be recommended with safety to those suffering from *Chest* and *Lung* complaints. We were most reluctantly compelled to suspend this owing to disturbed conditions on the Continent arising out of War.

WHY SUFFER MALARIA?
TRY A BOTTLE OF **Dr. ADAM'S AGUE SPECIFIC**

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Britain's Best CHOCOLATE

Family (Plain)
Milk
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SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grand iloquent adverti-ements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravan Serai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

GOD THE WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that has made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advetised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.	
1 phial of liniment	2 8.	Excluding postal
1 box of pills	1-8.	expenses, i e, As. 5.

Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7 including transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment, but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

TESTIMONIALS.

ABDUL AZIZ, MERCHANT, MOUNT ROAD, DARJEELING.

In conformity with your directions the medicine was used for 21 days which has transformed me into a hale and hearty man. If it pleases God I would try my best to secure the sale of medicine which deserves appreciation. I thank you thousands of times.

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THE RENT BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As a public meeting is going to be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, tomorrow, to protest against certain provisions of the contemplated new edition of the present Rent Act. I should like to suggest, through your columns, to the promoters of the meeting and also to the speakers in the meeting that they should embody in their resolutions and in their speeches respectively the necessity for a provision in the new enactment whereby the tenants of dilapidated houses will be in a position to compel their landlords to effect necessary repairs to their properties. It is the *shibboleth* common with these landlords to say to their tenants, who clamour for necessary repairs, without which it is absolutely impossible to live in their houses, "Stay if you like, or go away if you like. The house shall remain in its present state (may even go from bad to worse for want of timely repairs)". In the draft of the impending renovated Act there is no provision in the tenants' favour in this light though there is a provision against them enabling the landlords to enhance their rents so much per cent, higher than at present. To allow this latitude to the recalcitrant landlords irrespective of any concomitant responsibility being thrown on them to keep their houses in such a state of efficiency as to befit them—the landlords—to claim increased rent is a hardship nay, one would have said a monstriosity. An authority like the Rent Controller may be left by law to be open to be approached by dissatisfied tenants for having a look at the state of the houses they live in certifying what repairs are inevitable, calling upon the landlord to make those repairs, and on his failing to do the needful, directing his being dealt with with the vigour so that eventually the property in question would surely be brought under proper repairs. Under the present Rent Act, the landlords are not under any serious obligation to make even urgent repairs, and in the draft of the incoming Act landlords are absolutely free from that liability, and, per contra are empowered to raise their present level of rents more than 50 per cent. Will one be wrong if one said, 'It is only the case of 'Heads I win tails you lose'?—Yours, etc.,

TENANTRY.

AN UNREPORTED SOLILOQUY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A telegraphic message has been received from Delhi of an unreported soliloquy of Lord Reading: "Good old Shakespeare was right when he wrote, "Uneasy lies the head that wears a Crown"! Never have I felt the force of this aphorism as keenly as I do to-day. Lytton got panicky about the Swarajists in Bengal and alas, I upheld him wholly! To-day, Swarajists Nationalists, Independents and Liberals are all giving my Government a battle, and are routing my loyal forces in the very presence of the Prince and Princess and of Mr. and Mrs. Mosley! How galling and annoying is all this! I decried the Swarajists of Bengal. But how can I condemn this solid opposition, in which I have driven some of the best friends of the old Government? People say, Lytton must go! They spare me, perhaps for my age; or more perhaps for the short span that is left for me. Oh Lord, make it shorter still, so that I may be spared this ordeal of facing my royal guests with a heart so distressed"! With sympathies.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

"GOANESE" OR "GOANS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You are, perhaps, not aware that the Goans—the natives of Goa—do not like to be called *Goanese* just as the Indians do not like to be called Natives, or Japanese, Japs. You will see this from the facts that we call our representative institution the *Goan* Union; our school in Bombay, the *Goan* Union High School; our paper, the *Goan* World. We believe we are dubbed "Goanese" contemptuously and it hurts our feelings whenever we are so described. I do believe that you do not mean to hurt us by calling us "Goanese" and that you have done it many a time and in to-day's issue, page 7 column 3, quite unwittingly. I also believe that I have only to draw your attention to this fact for you to call us *Goans* in future.

Thanking you in anticipation of your doing so, Yours, etc.,

JACOB M. B DE'SOUZA.

Bombay, Jan. 29.

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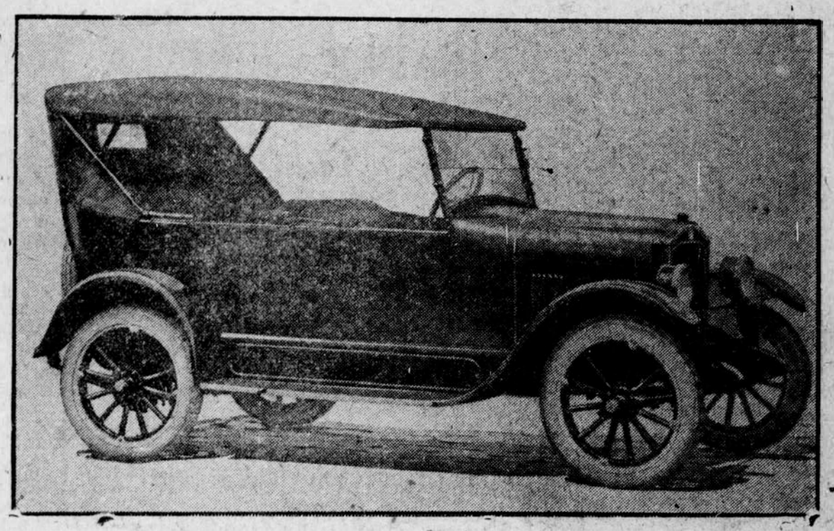

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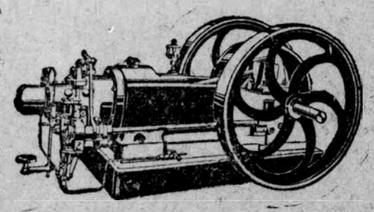

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